Ministry of the Solicitor General

Annual Report 1984/85

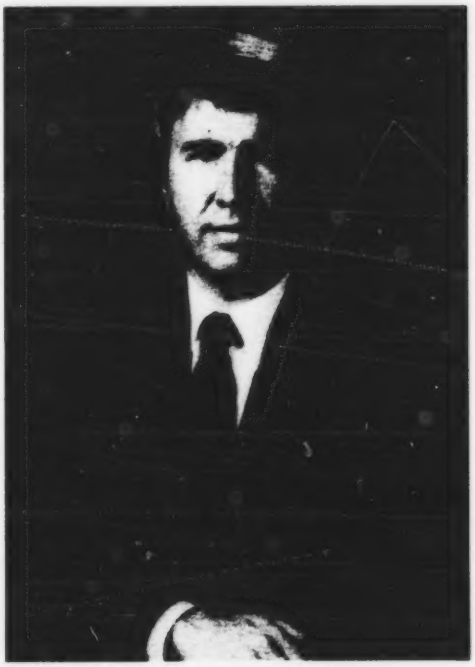
Ontario Police Commission / Ontario Provincial Police
Ontario Police Arbitration Commission / Office of the Fire Marshal / Office of the Chief Coroner
Forensic Pathology / Centre of Forensic Sciences / Emergency Planning

86-03689/

Annual Report of the Ministry of the Solicitor General

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1985

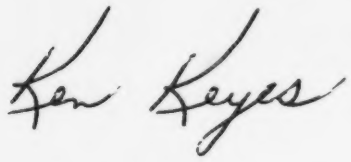
The Honourable Ken Keyes
SOLICITOR GENERAL



John D. Takach
DEPUTY SOLICITOR GENERAL

To His Honour the Lieutenant Governor

May it please Your Honour:
It is my pleasure to present to Your Honour the thirteenth annual report of the Ministry of the Solicitor General.



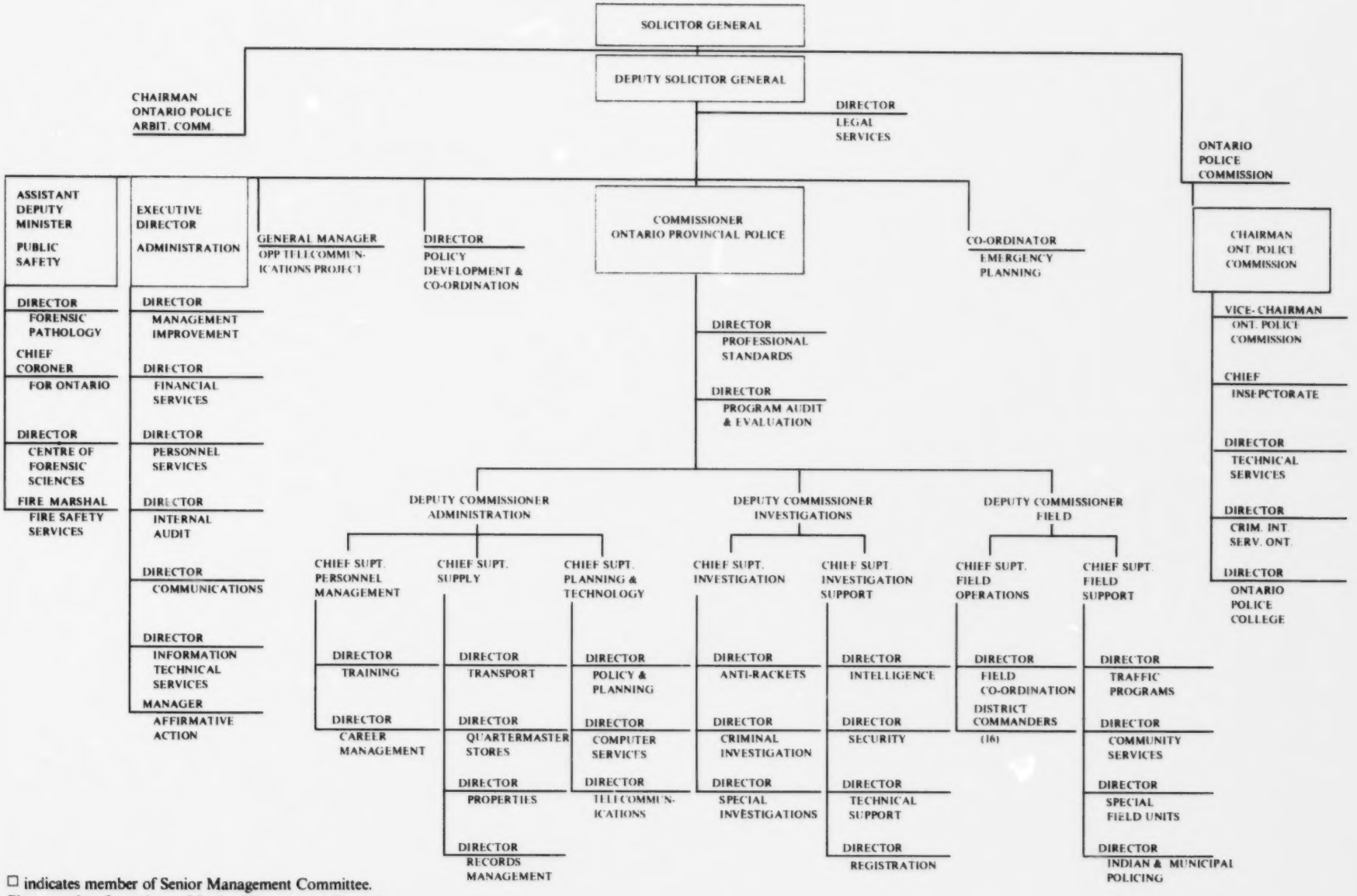
The Honourable Ken Keyes
Solicitor General

Contents

Ministry Organization Chart iv
The Ministry 1
The Ministry Office 1
Ontario Police Commission 3
Ontario Provincial Police 9
Public Safety Division 14
- Office of the Fire Marshal 15
- Centre of Forensic Sciences 19
- Office of the Chief Coroner 22
- Forensic Pathology 24

Ontario Police Arbitration Commission 25
Emergency Planning Office 26
Administration Division 27
Statistics 30

SENIOR ORGANIZATION CHART
MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL



☐ indicates member of Senior Management Committee.
Photographs of members of Senior Management Committee appear in the appropriate sections of this annual report.

The Ministry

THE MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL is responsible for overseeing law enforcement and public safety across Ontario. To effectively carry out this mandate, the Ministry supervises all police services by the Ontario Provincial Police and all muncipal and regional forces throughout the province, is the direct civilian authority for the Ontario Provincial Police, which has expertise in criminal and traffic law enforcement throughout Ontario, administers a specialized scientific criminal analysis facility, maintains adequate standards for the fire safety services province-wide, determines the cause of death in unusual circumstances, oversees a forensic pathology service and co-ordinates all emergency planning in Ontario.

These diverse and complex responsibilities are administered by all the staffs of a number of highly-specialized organizations, all of which fall under the aegis of the Ministry of the Solicitor General. These agencies of the Ministry are:

- The Ontario Police Commission, which supervises the delivery of police service across the province and, in addition to its regulatory and investigative capability, operates the Ontario Police College at Aylmer, near London, for the training of all police officers and provides assistance to police forces in the areas of systems development, data processing and radio communications;
- The Ontario Provincial Police, a force of more than 5,000 men and women which is responsible for policing all of Ontario except those regions and municipalities with their own forces—a total area of nearly 1,000,000 square kilometres;
- The Office of the Chief Coroner, which is responsible for investigating and, if required, conducting public inquiries into the circumstances of sudden, unexplained or unexpected deaths;
- The Centre of Forensic Sciences, which provides scientific examination, analysis, evaluation and interpretation of objects and materials involved in injuries or deaths occurring in unusual circumstances;
- The Office of the Fire Marshal, which is dedicated to preventing or minimizing the loss of life or property from fire and co-ordinates virtually every aspect of fire prevention, firefighting and fire investigation in Ontario;
- Forensic Pathology which assists in determining the reason for and the mechanism of death in unusual circumstances by applying the techniques of forensic pathology; and
- The Emergency Planning Office, which is responsible for co-ordinating the province's response in most types of emergencies.

The Ministry Office

Ken Keyes, Solicitor General
John D. Takach, Q.C., Deputy Solicitor General

THE OPERATIONS of all the ministry's agencies are co-ordinated and directed by the Ministry Office, which consists of an executive group composed of the Minister and the Deputy Minister.

The Minister, Deputy Minister, and Assistant Deputy Minister, Public Safety Division, the Chairman of the Ontario Police Commission, the Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police, and the Executive Director responsible for the Administration Division form the Senior Management Committee (SMC). This committee meets at least weekly with the Deputy Minister as chairman. The Minister attends as frequently as his schedule permits.

In addition to a small support staff for the Minister and the Deputy Minister, the Ministry Office includes personnel with expertise to assist in the various roles of the ministry by way of legal services and policy co-ordination.

The Ministry's role as the civilian authority for the police service in Ontario and as the ministry responsible for the Police Act is one which is:

- direct with respect to the Ontario Provincial Police and indirect with the 127 municipal and regional police forces, each of which has its own local civilian authority, but nevertheless province-wide pursuant to the responsibilities which makes the province responsible for law enforcement; and
- shared with the Ministry of the Attorney General which provides legal and other prosecutorial advice to all police forces in Ontario; and
- in relation to the muncipal and regional police forces, carried out in large measure by its civilian agency, the Ontario Police Commission.

The civilian authority role with respect to law enforcement in Ontario is one which involves a variety of initiatives and policies designed to ensure that police

officers, chiefs and departments are:

- given the necessary degree of independence for the proper performance of the statutory and common law powers, authorities, duties and responsibilities of peace officers;
- required, at the same time, to be fully accountable to the civilian authority, both local and provincial, for the exercise of those powers, authorities, duties and responsibilities.

The ministry is also responsible for the Fire Departments Act and the Fire Marshals Act. Both pieces of legislation permit the Office of the Fire Marshal to play a co-ordinating role with respect to fire departments throughout the province.

The medical and scientific services provided by the Chief Coroner, the Director of Forensic Pathology, and the Director of the Centre of Forensic Sciences are available to all law enforcement agencies and relevant public service agencies throughout the province.

The Legal Branch
John M. Ritchie, Q.C., Director

The Legal Branch provides a full and varied range of legal services to all parts of the Ministry. It assists in the development of policy and provides legal opinions and advice, negotiates and prepares contracts and represents the Ministry before courts and tribunals. All legislation, regulations and orders-in-council are prepared by the branch.

Major projects and responsibilities of the branch for 1984-85 included work on comprehensive review of the Police Act and the Fire Departments Act, the revision and extension of the Fire Code, the revision of the regulations under the Hotel Fire Safety Act and the amendment of regulations under the Police Act relating to firearms and disciplinary proceedings.

Policy Development & Co-ordination Branch
P.M. Caney, Director

The purpose of the Policy Development and Co-ordination Branch is to define long and short term policies relating to the delivery of public safety services in Ontario. In addition to projects initiated by Branch staff, it is responsible for co-ordinating policy development activities undertaken by other areas of the Ministry.

During 1984-85 members of the Branch initiated a comprehensive crime prevention program. Activities included the formation of the Solicitor General's Advisory Committee on Crime Prevention and the establishment of Ontario Crime Prevention Week to be held each November. Ten crime prevention seminars were held at strategic locations throughout the province. Using the new "Crimeproofing" logo, three pamphlets dealing with self-protection for women, children and senior citizens received wide distribution.

The Solicitor General's Advisory Committee on Crime Prevention brings together representatives of all facets of the police community, the private sector and the community groups who are interested in, and active in the crime prevention effort.

A highlight of Crime Prevention Week is the presentation by the Solicitor General of Crime Prevention Awards. These awards are given to citizens as well as to police forces, departments and officers who make outstanding contributions to crime prevention in the communities. The Solicitor General's Advisory Committee on Crime Prevention considers nominations for these annual awards and makes recommendations to the Minister in each category.

Studies regarding the organization and funding of policing services in Ontario continued. Budget restraint has sometimes required redefinition of program delivery and a streamlining of activites. Central to these issues is the cost and resource data of municipal police forces and Ontario Provincial Police detachments. The gathering of data and its analysis is providing a basis for further research and development.

The issue of missing children became the subject of a project started during the year. Its purpose was to define the problem and determine its extent. The Ministry also wished to ensure that police forces are doing everything that can be done to assist in the search for and recovery of children who go missing.

A meeting was held to share the research data with federal and provincial staff members as well as with representatives from other organizations and volunteer groups. A final report will be prepared at the project's completion in 1985.

OPP Telecommunications Project
D. Scott Campbell, General Manager

An OPP Telecommunications Project Team was established in January, 1983 to continue the design and implementation of a new province-wide mobile radio system for the Ontario Provincial Police. The new radio network is a trunked cellular system. It will use centralized radio dispatching on a district basis. Each of the 16 independent district systems will have a communications centre and a significant number of remote tower sites. Each of the 186 detachments will have direct telephone linking to the appropriate communications centre to complement the radio system. The telephone system will also provide switched telephone access between adjacent detachments and direct access between adjacent communications centres. In addition, there will be toll free access from the communications centre to the respective detachment's local public telephone exchange. Calls from the public, including those made on telephones located outside detachments for emergency police service, will be carried on the public telephone system directly to the respective communications centres. Those calls will be toll free (i.e. inwatts or local calls).

During 1984, the Project Team conducted factory and field tests of the Motorola mobile radio equipment. The technical trials conducted in August were designed to assess the adequacy of the Motorola equipment in meeting previously defined technical design require-

ments. The user trials conducted in October, 1984, were designed to determine the acceptability of the system to the police officers and dispatchers using it. In addition to conducting and evaluating these tests, Project staff continued the preparation of a report to Management Board which will include, among other items, an analysis of the alternative linking systems (either leased or owned or a combination of both) an estimate of the total funding needed to implement the system and an implementation schedule.

Ontario Police Commission

Shaun MacGrath, Chairman
John MacBeth, Q.C., Vice-Chairman
Dr. Reva Gerstein, Member
Thomas McGrenere, Member

THE ONTARIO POLICE COMMISSION is charged with the responsibility of ensuring the viability and adequacy of policing across the province.

In Ontario there are 127 municipal and regional police forces with an aggregate authorized strength of 13,097 officers. Additionally, the Ontario Provincial Police Force has an authorized strength of 4,243 officers. During 1984, policing in Ontario cost approximately $1 billion, about $129 million of which was provided to the municipal and regional forces through grants from the provincial treasury.

The functions of the Commission, as described in the Police Act, can be summarized as supervising, monitoring, training, and offering technical and operational advice and assistance in an effort to maintain adequate police service. Although these functions have become the central objectives of the Commission since its inception in 1962, there has been a continued effort as well to establish acceptable and uniform standards of police performance.

The Ontario Police Commission conducts hearings and investigations on the conduct of, or performance of duties by, any police officer, special constable, or by-law enforcement officer; on the administration of the force; on the system of policing of any municipality; and on the policing needs of any municipality. Additionally, the Commission hears and disposes of appeals by members of police forces in accordance with the Police Act and prescribed regulations.

During 1984, there were seven reported instances of a civilian being killed and nine of a civilian being injured by the discharge of a police firearm. Two police officers were also wounded. Regulation 790 under the Police Act regulates the type of firearms, ammunition and other tactical weapons to be used by Ontario police forces and provides for an investigation in all cases where service firearms are used.

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Fatalities	5	3	3	2	7
Woundings	7	9	0	9	11

Citizens' complaints against police increased by about 6.5 per cent across Ontario in 1984. Excluding Metropolitan Toronto, which is now served by an independent Police Complaints Commissioner, there were 1,621 complaints registered with municipal police forces in 1984, compared with 1,521 in 1983.

Police officers in Ontario have responded to the complaints program. Many more complaints are now handled by local boards of commissioners of police, resulting in fewer appeals to the Ontario Police Commission.

The number of complaints referred to the Ontario Police Commission for review and investigation remained relatively stable. There were 107 such reviews in 1984 compared to 103 in 1983.

The following tables give the number of complaints received in 1984, compared to the previous year, plus the manner in which those complaints where the investigation was concluded in the calendar year were handled.

It should be noted that the number of dispositions exceeds the number of complaints received, primarily due to the double and sometimes triple listing of individual cases. For example, of the 1,170 cases which were resolved by discussion and explanation of procedures, many were also listed in subsequent categories.

Figures on the next page show that 158 police officers were charged under the Criminal Code or the Police Act, or otherwise disciplined, as a result of citizens' complaints in 1984. This covers all municipal forces in the province, with the exception of the Metro Toronto force, plus the Ontario Provincial Police.

Type of Complaint	1984	1983
Excessive use of force	428	395
Harassment	68	140
Improper conduct	543	480
Inadequate service	151	358
Miscellaneous others	431	148
Total complaints	1,621	1,521

The complaints were disposed of as follows:

Resolved (by discussion and explantion of procedures)	1,170	506
Unfounded (proven not to have occurred)	433	416

Exonerated (complaint appears legitimate but officer not involved or was justified)	365	319
Not sustained (evidence to prove/ disprove allegation cannot be produced)	279	288
Sustained (evidence supports allegation)	196	186
Sustained in part (evidence supports part of allegation)	71	63
Pending (still under investigation)	271	314

In those cases where complaints were sustained, the following action was taken:

Officers charged (Criminal Code)	13	15
Officers charged (Police Act)	23	16
Officers otherwise disciplined	122	145

The monitoring and service functions of the Commission consist of work undertaken by the following branches and the Ontario Police College.

The Inspectorate Services Branch, Stan Raike, Chief

The Inspectorate Services Branch provides annual assessments and reviews of all municipal and regional police forces in the province to ascertain their adequacy, efficiency and suitability of equipment and premises, qualifications or personnel, and procedures. Additionally, inspectorate services continues to provide assistance and guidance to chiefs of police and municipal police authorities, and conduct investigations into the conduct of, or the performance of duties by, members of these police forces.

The first priority of the branch is to assist the Commission in discharging its legislated function as set out in the Police Act. It accomplishes this by:

- an annual on-site assessment and examination of the municipal police forces in the province;
- reporting to the Commission, municipal police authorities and chiefs of police its findings and recommendations for changes and improvements in the management and operation of police forces;
- responding to requests for assistance and advice, from municipal police authorities and chiefs of police, in handling special problems respecting the management and operation of police forces;
- assisting municipal police authorities in setting up selection procedures for the appointment of chiefs of police and deputy chiefs of police;
- maintaining a close liaison with chiefs of police and municipal authorities, in addition to regular visits, by attending the zone meetings and annual conferences of their associations;
- on direction of the Commission, investigating or inquiring into any matters affecting the policing needs of a community or the adequacy of its police force and making recommendations to the Commission respecting the manner in which the problem may be resolved;
- upon request, giving advice to the Commission in assisting it to discharge its duty to determine whether a police force is adequate and whether a municipality is discharging its responsibility for the maintenance of law and order.

In 1984, the chief and five members of the branch made on-site assessments and examinations of most of the municipal police forces in the province.

Ontario Police College, Douglas Drinkwalter, Q.C., Director

Under the direction of the Commission, the Ontario Police College in Aylmer provides a complete training program for all police forces in the province, from probationary constable through to supervisory and management levels. Leadership and advice are given in relation to hiring, training, promotion and career development of police personnel and civilian employees of all police forces in Ontario.

The Ontario Police College experienced an overall increase of 139 students in 1984. There was a decrease in the Probationary Constable Training Program of 299 students. The demand for the services of law enforcement officers continues to increase. Accordingly, the demand for training, specifically in the senior and specialized fields, has also increased.

Throughout the year, the following numbers of students were trained in each program:

• Probationary Constable "A"	435
• Probationary Constable "B"	375
• Senior and Special	4,281
TOTAL	5,091

During 1984, a number of new training programs were introduced in response to the needs of the police and criminal justice communities. Some of the College's programs continue from year to year; others are offered only once in order to meet a specific request.

The main thrust of course revision was directed toward implementation of the Young Offenders Act. The material dealing with this new law has now been fully incorporated into the legislation which has been will be further influenced by the Young Offenders Act.

Planning has been ongoing to create a program of "Officer Safety." The main objectives will be directed toward mental preparedness in performance of police duties. The program will involve classroom instruction, practical exercise and firing range practice related entirely to Canadian law and authorities. To complement this, instruction on the use of issued holsters and weapon retention will be incorporated into all range and self-defence instruction in 1985.

During 1984, the recruit driver training program underwent many changes in an effort to reduce the number of instructors required without impairing the high calibre of program delivery.

Course training and standards have been modified considerably during the past year as a result of continued observation and comment from the ever-

Gary Dealy, victim assistance co-ordinator, Phil Caney, director of the policy development and co-ordination branch, and crime prevention co-ordinator John Bell discuss the Ministry's new "Crimeproofing" display unit.

increasing base of students.

Continuing research into police-related collisions and implementation of current training methods for emergency vehicle operation dictate a steady process of course upgrading in a sincere effort to offer our police officers the most beneficial training possible.

A statistical review of the College's physical fitness standards was completed in 1984. The results of 37 classes tested since November, 1981 were subsequently studied and as a result, College standards have been revised and updated. A new manual identifying the basic standards now required has been printed and copies are available on request.

The long-awaited complaint/dispatch simulator was installed at the College in 1984 and early indicators and practice sessions appear most positive. Formal classroom instruction will be reduced somewhat in 1985 to accommodate more hands-on training on the excellent simulator equipment, an important aspect of the Police Communicators Course.

Ten different courses constituted the intelligence training program at the College in 1984. Short intelligence-orientated seminars remain popular and the annual calendar included one on emergency response, two on obscenity investigations and one for personnel of the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Building rapidly and extensively on a sound information base, the College has continued to develop its expertise in computer crime. Original plans to develop and present a one-week computer crime investigation course have been changed to reflect the volume of content material now available. The program to be offered is now a two-week course.

The film loan library continues to be well used by numerous police forces. During 1984 well over 200 requests for films and/or slide presentations were received and processed. This service continues to be financed by the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police. An updated catalogue was issued in November, 1984. The College library has added many research materials on microfiche as well as law and police related texts. The total library collection now contains approximately 9,000 volumes. The goal of the library is to provide a wide range of general and professional literature to meet training and research needs.

Intelligence Services Branch, Inspector Don Wood, Director CISO Provincial Bureau Roy George, Advisor

The Intelligence Services Branch of the Commission has three primary functions:

- Financial assistance and the supply of support staff, housing and equipment to support the Provincial Bureau of Criminal Intelligence Services Ontario (CISO);
- Provision and maintenance of a province-wide intelligence radio network for the exclusive use of CISO member forces;
- Training about various aspects of organized crime. The investigation of this threat is provided for Ontario police force personnel at several levels.

The CISO provincial bureau is the central repository for the collation, analysis and dissemination of intelligence information for 28 member forces. In addition to the Ontario Police Commission support staff, it includes six seconded police officers who are intelligence specialists. These officers operate the bureau under the direction of an OPP inspector and the governing body of CISO, which is made up of the heads of the 28 forces and the chairman, vice-chairman and one member of the Ontario Police Commission. The program instituted by the provincial bureau has resulted in greater communication between CISO field intelligence units and an increased flow of intelligence information among Ontario's major police forces.

Three federal and four provincial computer terminals in the provincial bureau facilitated the rapid retrieval of information for CISO forces. Joint-force operations across the province continue to be the main generators of intelligence data and their numbers show no sign of decreasing in the foreseeable future.

The joint-force operation concept continues as the primary weapon in dealing with organized crime. Knowledge and experience gained over the past several years have assisted greatly in putting into service teams of very professional and sophisticated police officers. A great number of arrests and charges have accrued, as well as revealing the extent of organized crime in the province.

Technical Services Branch, Sid Preece, Director

The Technical Services Branch gives advice and assistance to police forces in the areas of systems development, data processing and radio communications. The branch also provides operations support, co-ordinates planning and research and maintains a library of police-related studies and information.

This branch specializes in the application of high technology solutions to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the province's police forces.

Computerization can enhance operational effectiveness by providing more accurate and timely information to the officer in the field. At the same time, better management information and statistical reports will allow optimal deployment of officers and increase the efficiency of operational planning.

The branch continued its efforts in 1984 to encourage police forces to take advantage of information systems technology. Major achievements have been realized in that all major forces have now recognized the value and benefit of computerization and are embarking on plans to install systems.

The Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) is an on-line, real time, computerized police information system. The "hardware" and "software" are all housed in the CPIC building in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police headquarters complex in Ottawa.

The system operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week and provides full service to all officially recognized police forces in Canada. In Ontario, access to this information is available to 127 municipal police forces and to all OPP detachments via electronic computer terminals connected to Ottawa by means of a private dedicated network of high-speed telecommunications lines.

Each police agency is responsible for the accuracy, validity and subsequent maintenance of its records. Only the agency responsible for entering a record may modify or remove it from the CPIC files. There were 84,210,000 CPIC transactions processed on the network during 1984 by all users.

The responsibility for system application and control rests with the Ontario Police Commission, necessitating the services of three auditor/analysts. These specialists, assisted by seconded police officers, conduct system audits and provide training and assistance to operators throughout the Ontario police community. A total of 106 audits were conducted during 1984 covering 55 municipal and regional forces and 51 OPP detachments.

The Suspended Driver Control Centre has responsibility for the entry and maintenance of supended driver licence information on the CPIC system. In 1984 the Centre received 183,000 new suspensions from the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, entered 151,125 new suspensions and conducted 330,000 maintenance transactions. As of the end of December there were 160,510 active suspension records on CPIC.

While the exact number of charges of driving while suspended is not a statistic that can be kept at the Centre, the effectiveness can be measured by other enforcement action taken by police as a result of the availability of information. The Centre confirmed to the police community the validity of 45,280 suspensions. The police notified 27,000 persons of the suspension of their driver's licence and confiscated 13,728 driver's licences.

The Police Automated Registration Information System (PARIS) was fully operational 24 hours a day, seven days a week during 1984. The system provides police users on-line access to the Ministry of Transportation and Communications' automated vehicle registration and driver licence files. This is accomplished by way of an automated computer

The Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) computer, which is accessible to 127 police forces in Ontario and to all OPP detachments, processed 84,210,000 transactions by all users in 1984.

interface between CPIC and the Ontario government's Downsview Computer Centre.

The total number of queries processed during 1984 was 4,087,612, of which 1,193,406 were to the driver licence file and 2,894,206 to the vehicle file. The response time to a query is approximately 10 seconds.

Drivers' photographs are scheduled to appear on Ontario licences on January 1, 1986 and Technical Services staff have liaised with Ministry of Transportation and Communications personnel to identify possible enforcement concerns. Emphasis by the Branch, with assistance from a number of forces and related agencies, has been primarily directed towards ensuring both document and system security, and recognizing the required policy and legislative changes necessary to support the program. An information/training bulletin informing all police forces of the new licence and its impact on enforcement is being developed for dissemination in the latter part of 1985.

During 1984 the communications services section of the branch focused its attention on providing a number of services to the Ontario police community.

The Communications Systems Consulting Service is provided to Ontario police forces to ensure that specific equipment being purchased is correct and in the best interest of the individual police force, and is compatible with established systems and future plans for all police communications systems in Ontario. The Integrated Radio Services Program was established in 1972 to assist forces on the installation of modern two-way radio systems. Services to the forces include financial assistance, system design and specification writing, purchase recommendations, installation advice and system acceptance testing. The Radio Test Maintenance Program is designed to test installed radio systems to ensure that the systems are continuing to operate at adequate levels for the operational police officer. The Telephone Advisory Service was established to provide information to police force managers on the adequacy

of a police force's telephone system.

The Province Common Radio Channel is a repeater channel designed to provide a means by which a field officer can communicate with a dispatcher or other field officers within any jurisdiction. Channel usage is restricted to special situations, such as pursuits, surveillances, prisoner escorts, searches, natural and man-made disasters, civil disturbances and riots. The channel has been implemented in 101 of the 127 municipal and regional police forces.

Administrative Technology Section, Sid Fairweather, General Manager

This general support services section maintains crime statistics and other enforcement-related information on police budgets and resources data. Studies are conducted, upon request of forces and/or their governing authority, of police workload, personnel deployment and administrative and support systems and procedures.

During 1984, the section carried out eight in-depth studies of police workload, personnel and police deployment in municipal police forces. These objective assessments by the Commission result in alternative solutions to the hiring of additional police personnel in over 80 per cent of the studies.

A study of the personnel and workload of the Bermuda Police Service was also carried out on request from the Governor of the island in response to a recommendation of the British Overseas Advisor. Such assistance is provided on the basis of continuing excellent relations with colleagues throughout the British Commonwealth. All expenses are paid by the recipient police force or agency.

The upgraded computer-based Police Patrol Workload Analysis System exceeded Commission expectations. The considerable array of information serves not only as a definitive statement of police activity but provides considerable detail about police performance and service levels.

For the 10th consecutive year the Commission's Budget and Resources Information Services provided computer-based information packages to police forces, muncipal police authorities and government agencies detailing local costs, service levels and resources. This allows each force and governing authority to compare its cost/service performance with other Ontario police forces.

More citizens and police officers were injured and property damage increased in police pursuits in 1984, compared to the previous year. There were six citizens killed in these chases, the same number as in 1983. There were 165 citizens and 58 police officers injured in chases last year, compared to 126 civilians and 47 police officers in 1983. There were no police deaths in 1984.

These increases came despite a decrease of roughly 12.2 per cent in the number of police chases reported in 1984. The chases totalled 1,447 last year, compared to 1,648 in 1983. Fewer chases were abandoned in 1984. Some 230 pursuits, or 15.89 per cent, were called off last year compared to 288 or 17.48 per cent in 1983.

Property damage totalled $885,376 in 1984, compared to $831,196 in 1983.

The following are the results of the 1984 analysis:

		% of total
Total number of pursuits	1,447	
Number of pursuits abandoned	230	15.9
Number of pursuits resulting in death	5	.35
Number of pursuits resulting in injury	160	11.06
Number of pursuits resulting in property damage	376	25.98
Number of cases in which firearms involved	24	1.66
Number of drivers impaired by alcohol	397	27.44
Number of drivers impaired by drugs	11	.76
Number of citizens killed	6	
Number of police killed	0	
Number of citizens injured	165	
Number of police injured	58	
Citizens property damage	$649,410	
Police property damage	$235,966	
Charges laid against citizens:		
Criminal Code	1,758	
Highway Traffic Act	1,441	
Other	149	
Charges laid against officers:		
Police Act	5	
Number of cases in which licence suspended	304	

The Commission continues to be involved in the work of the Traffic Safety Officers Committee of the Ontario Traffic Conference. The annual fall workshop in Mississauga attracted 165 police officers from across Ontario to discuss traffic safety concerns, particularly in the area of motorcycle and bicycle safety.

Staff continue to be involved in the work of the Premier's Task Force on Drinking and Driving. A special unit was established in the Ministry of the Attorney General to co-ordinate government efforts in this area.

Career Development Section, Tom Keightly, Officer

The Career Development Section of the Commission is responsible for the maintenance of close liaison between the Ontario Police College in Aylmer and the Commission offices in Toronto. The staff also advises the Commission on all matters relating to police training and education and represents the Commission on a number of committees.

Due to initiatives taken by the Commission, the Ontario police training system has gained international recognition. During 1984, a number of police officials from other jurisdictions visited Ontario. The costs for all such training, of course, are borne by the student's own force and his/her acceptance is on the provision

that the existing vacancy cannot be filled by an Ontario applicant.

Crime Prevention Liaison Officer and Victim Assistance Co-ordinator

A Crime Prevention Liaison Officer serves as a liaison between the Commission and police forces in Ontario. As the provincial co-ordinator of crime prevention programs, the officer is responsible to the Ontario Police Commission for:

- assisting with all crime prevention courses at the Ontario Police College;
- visiting police forces across Ontario to provide assistance in developing and initiating crime prevention programs;
- assessing and evaluating existing crime prevention programs;
- researching crime prevention programs in other jurisdictions with a view to introducing the most effective ones in Ontario.

On November 1, 1984 a police officer was seconded to the Commission to serve as the Victim Assistance Co-ordinator for the Commission and the Ministry. This officer advises and assists the Commission and the Solicitor General in formulating, developing and promoting an acceptable and uniform level of victim assistance by police forces throughout Ontario.

The decision to have a full-time victim assistance co-ordinator was based on experience over the last two years in the crime prevention area. During that time, the crime prevention co-ordinator was able to provide assistance to many police forces. In addition, a valuable insight was obtained into programs already underway. This information proved invaluable in assisting the Commission and the Ministry in representing the police service in Ontario at federal-provincial, inter-provincial, inter-ministerial and public forums.

The same results can be achieved in victim assistance. A number of excellent programs are already in place. By collecting and sharing information with regard to those programs, monitoring the government's pilot projects and helping any force in Ontario requiring assistance to develop programs, a very significant contribution can be made to victim assistance in Ontario.

Ontario Provincial Police

R. Archie Ferguson, Commissioner
A.W. Goard, Deputy Commissioner
J.W. Lidstone, Deputy Commissioner
C.A. Naismith, Deputy Commissioner

THE YEAR 1984 marked the 75th anniversary of the Ontario Provincial Police Force. The many special events that took place across the province were highlighted by the visits of His Holiness Pope John Paul II and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

The sophisticated vehicles, equipment and communications techniques utilized for these memorable visits were in stark contrast to the bare-bones force of 45 men who made up the Ontario Provincial Police Force when it was established by an Order-In-Council on October 13, 1909.

Although "provincial constables" had been policing many areas of Ontario since 1875, it was the silver ore rush near Cobalt in 1903, followed by the discovery of gold in the Porcupine area, that prompted the creation of the force to deal with a huge influx of miners and the inevitable lawlessness that came with them. At the time of the formation of the force, the starting salary for constables was $400 a year, increased to $900 in 1912.

The anniversary of the OPP in 1984 was marked by the publication of a 668-page history of the force written by Dahn D. Higley — a veteran of the force who retired as chief superintendent in 1978. Another event of particular significance was the announcement that the OPP would relocate its General Headquarters to a new facility in Brampton. In 1984, the OPP handled 91,329 actual non-traffic criminal occurrences, a decrease of 0.3 per cent over 1983. Crimes against persons increased by 1.3 per cent and homicide offences decreased by 12.5 per cent from 53 in 1983 to 46 in 1984. Crimes against property increased by 16.6 per cent.

During the year, 414,559 charges were laid under Ontario's provincial statutes. Traffic and liquor cases accounted for 95.3 per cent of the work in this category.

Dealing with traffic, the number of accidents increased by 3.3 per cent. Fatal accidents resulting in personal injury increased by 6.4 per cent. These accidents resulted in the death of 712 persons and injury to 31,032 others.

At year's end the actual strength of the force was 4,187 uniformed members and 1,084 civilian personnel. During 1984 the OPP provided policing services for 992,937 square kilometers of rural area, 22,307 kilometers of highways and approximately 174,000 square kilometers of Ontario waterways.

The OPP is responsible for policing that part of Ontario not having a police force. In addition to its general responsibilities, the OPP is specifically charged with maintaining specialized investigative and enforcement capabilities to assist municipal police forces.

Besides the Office of the Commissioner, the OPP organization is divided into seven distinct divisions: field operations, field support, investigation, investigation support, personnel management, supply, and planning and technology. The Office of the Commissioner provides for the control and management of the OPP, the overall policy direction and co-ordination of operating programs in the achievement of force objectives. The executive officer, the professional standards branch and the program audit and evaluation branch perform a range of functions critical to the operation of the OPP.

The executive officer acts in an advisory capacity to the Commissioner on matters of policy and finance which may affect the administration of the force. Within the responsibility of the executive officer, the budget co-ordinator administers the operational budgeting process and co-ordinates long-range budget forecasting.

Professional Standards Branch
Supt. W.C. Bowles, Director

The professional standards branch is responsible for the administrative processing and investigation of all complaints against members and complaints regarding policing services. In addition, the Force Honours and Awards Program is administered by this branch.

In 1984 the branch processed 535 complaints against members of the force and 145 against policing service,

About 700 members of the OPP were on special duty for the visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II to Ontario last year.

for a total of 680 public complaints. This constituted a 15.06 per cent increase over 1983.

Public complaints against 96 members of the force were sustained, which represents 17.94 per cent of the total. Eight Police Act convictions or 1.5 per cent resulted from public complaints against members. No members resigned from the force as a direct result of public complaints. Seven complaints were reclassified as not pertaining to members. Eleven members, or 2.06 per cent, were censured, while 99, or 18.55 per cent, received counselling as the result of public complaints. The total number of sustained public complaints against members increased by 33.33 per cent. The number of public complaints against the OPP reflects a provincial average of one complaint for every 7.83 members, compared to one complaint for every 9.63 members in 1983.

Program Audit and Evaluation Branch
Supt. J.F. Foley, Director

The program audit and evaluation branch conducts in-depth evaluations of the major programs of the OPP. It is the responsibility of the branch to identify potential problem areas and assist in the development of practical and effective solutions.

In keeping with the governmental change in auditing philosophy, the efforts of the branch were directed throughout 1984 toward broad scope (value for dollar) auditing. Its prime objective is to ensure that the aims of senior management are being met through the effective and efficient utilization of resources.

The complement of the branch during 1984 was five superintendents, two inspectors, and one civilian employee, three of whom were transferred to the branch during the year. Because of prior assignments, and the involvement of members in the promotional processes and the Royal Visit, a total of 221 man-days were expended on assignments other than the audit function. Notwithstanding this, the branch conducted six reviews and 55 audits of entities during the year, resulting in 48.6 per cent of the recommendations being implemented and 37.5 per cent presently in some stage of completion. A total of 12.5 per cent of the recommendations were disputed and 1.4 per cent resulted in no action being taken.

Field Operations Division
V.C. Welsh, Chief Superintendent

The Field Operations Division is charged with the responsibility of law enforcement duties in the province where policing is the direct responsibility of the OPP. The division provides direction, supervision and consultation to field co-ordination branch and 16 policing districts comprised of 189 detachments, including 10 municipal and five summer detachments. In addition to this function, the division's field co-ordination branch is responsible for processing all personnel movements within the field side, including administrative transfers and recruit postings. Co-ordination of manpower is provided in respect to major

The OPP co-ordinated 12 police forces in raids on Outlaws motorcycle gang members last year that produced 60 arrests on 400 drug and weapons-related charges.

occurrences, particularly those of a prolonged nature.

As of December 31, 1984, the commanders of the OPP's 16 districts were:

District 1 (Chatham), Supt. M.R. Speicher
District 2 (London), Supt. H.E. Sparling
District 3 (Burlington), Supt. R.J. Crowley
District 5 (Downsview), Supt. C.A.M. Cousens
District 6 (Mount Forest), Supt. A.R. MacMartin
District 7 (Barrie), Supt. R.W. Burkett
District 8 (Peterborough), Supt. J.E. Closs
District 9 (Belleville), Supt. H.G. Campbell
District 10 (Perth), Supt. N.R. Skinner
District 11 (Long Sault), Supt. H. Kostuck
District 12 (North Bay), Supt. M.E. Cooke
District 13 (Sudbury), Supt. J.P. McDonald
District 14 (Sault Ste. Marie), Supt. E.L. Schroeder
District 15 (Porcupine), Supt. J.G. Irwin
District 16 (Thunder Bay), Supt. W.B. O'Rourke
District 17 (Kenora), Supt. D.F. Civil

Field Support Division
J.A. Wood, Chief Superintendent

The Field Support Division provides supportive services in the area of field law enforcement, such as expertise in traffic programs, community relations, Indian and municipal policing and special field units.

Community Services Branch
Supt. J.F. Savage, Director

The Community Services Branch deals with a broad range of responsibilities, including public information and safety, crime prevention, operation of the OPP news

bureau and publication of the force's in-house magazine, THE O.P.P. REVIEW.

The staff of the branch — 13 uniform members and five civilians — develop safety and crime prevention material for distribution to the public. During the year nearly 800,000 contacts were made with citizens or organizations across the province.

The OPP new bureau, located at General Headquarters in Toronto, is responsible for dealing with the media on investigation and traffic inquiries and other media matters. During 1984 the bureau handled 52,000 routine calls from newspaper, radio and television news staff.

The 17-member OPP Pipes and Drums Band, also part of the branch, took part in 81 street parades during the year, as well as a number of special events that included the visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. During 1984 the OPP implemented the "Values, Influences and Peers Program" which directs special attention to the youth of the community. Initial assessments indicate a high degree of effectiveness in reducing criminal acts and improving student self-esteem.

Special Field Units Branch
Supt. R.H. Hodgson, Director

This branch of the force is responsible for the OPP auxiliary police, the canine unit, detachment and district planning, marine units, tactics and rescue, technical identification services and the underwater search and recovery unit.

There are currently 47 qualified members assigned to the OPP underwater search and discovery unit. Its members were assigned to 166 occurrences primarily involving the search for evidence in criminal cases and the recovery of drowning victims. A total of 16 canine teams are maintained and during the year were operational on a total of 1,558 occurrences and 233 public demonstrations.

OPP explosives disposal units responded to 215 occurrences involving explosive substances. Fifty-one trained explosives technicians are located throughout the province at each of the 16 district headquarters and at General Headquarters.

The actual strength of the OPP Auxiliary is 460 with an authorized complement of 32 members per unit located in districts 1-12. Auxiliary police receive training in most aspects of the police funtion in order that they will be able to assist force members in an emergency. Auxiliary members carried out 50,310 hours of patrol in 1984. During the Papal visit, OPP Auxiliary members were appointed constables under Part V of the Police Act to assist the OPP with crowd control and law enforcement. This is the first time this action has been taken in the history of the OPP.

During 1984, the six tactics and rescue units participated in 151 assignments, accumulating 15,358 operational manhours. This reflects an increase in manhours of approximately 13 per cent over 1983. The major contributors to this increase were the visits of His Holiness Pope John Paul II and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

Indian and Municipal Policing Branch
Supt. M.I.T. Peer, Director

The force Indian Policing Program administers the federal-provincial cost-sharing agreement for the policing of Indian reserves in Ontario. In 1984, the OPP employed 130 Indian reserve special constables on 63 reserves. The OPP also contracted policing to 10 municipalities during the year. A total of 71 uniform members are deployed in these municipal detachments.

Traffic Programs Branch
Supt. D.L. Dowser, Director

This branch, perhaps the force's most visible from a public perception, is responsible for the control and direction of all traffic enforcement in areas across the province that fall within the jurisdiction of the OPP. Duties of the branch include roadside alcohol-level testing of drivers and compliance with Ontario's seat belt legislation.

Investigation Division
R.S. Rose, Chief Superintendent

The Investigation Division provides specific investigative skills to assist members of the OPP and municipal police forces throughout the province. Investigative assistance is also available to other law enforcement agencies, government ministries and special commissions or boards of inquiry. Specialized branches within the division include the anti-rackets branch, the criminal investigations branch and the special investigations branch.

Anti-Rackets Branch
Supt. J.E. Szarka, Director

The anti-rackets branch co-ordinates the investigation of sophisticated fraudulent rackets and schemes relating

Nine persons were arrested and $2.4 million in bogus U.S. currency seized last October after an OPP investigation in Niagara Falls.

to both public and private sectors. During 1984, the branch preferred 432 criminal charges against 108 persons. The reported total loss by victims of frauds investigated in 1984 by the branch was over $1 billion.

Criminal Investigation Branch
Supt. T.B. O'Grady, Director

Since the earliest days of the Force, the OPP has maintained a highly specialized group of investigators for the purpose of handling critical problems, inquiries and investigations where expertise and skills beyond the range of normal police experience would be called into play. Current year assignments included 51 murders, one non-culpable homicide, six attempted murders, plus 15 suspicious deaths and two armed robberies.

Special Investigations Branch
Supt. W.R. Bennett, Director

The special investigations branch was diversified during 1984 to provide expertise in a variety of enforcement areas. These include drug enforcement, auto theft, pornography, gambling and hate literature. The drug enforcement unit was involved in 1,073 drug-related investigations in which 973 charges were laid. The estimated value of drugs seized was over $2 million.

The auto theft section investigated or assisted in 613 cases during 1984. The pornography unit is involved in the investigation of matters related to obscene material. Unit members were involved in 84 investigations and assistance was provided 172 times to enforcement agencies.

Investigation Support Division
W.R. Perrin, Chief Superintendent

The Investigation Support Division maintains a repository of technical expertise which can be applied to assist the field operation and other law enforcement agencies in the province for specific areas of criminal investigation. Among the branches that provide this expertise are intelligence, security, technical support and registration.

The intelligence branch gathers and classifies information concerning criminal activity and, through the intelligence process, identifies criminal leaders, their associates and activities. Such investigations are conducted in conjunction with other law enforcement agencies on a provincial, national and international level.

The security branch co-ordinates security for Ontario government officials and visiting dignitaries. Branch personnel supply expertise to government departments on building security and conduct investigations into matters affecting the Ontario government.

In 1984, major undertakings for the branch included the visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, which utilized about 700 members of the force, and the visit of His Holiness Pope John Paul II, which called for a force strength of more than 1,000 specially-assigned officers.

Technical Support Branch
Staff Supt. J.S. McBride, Director

The technical support branch provides an operational support service to criminal and intelligence investigations in the form of electronic surveillance co-ordination, physical surveillance, polygraph and forensic identification services. These services are provided for all branches and divisions of the OPP and municipal agencies upon request.

Registration Branch
Supt. W.A. Smith, Director

Duties of the registration branch include investigating and licencing all persons who are employed in Ontario as private investigators and security guards. During 1984 this branch received 21,621 applications for these licences of which 20,106 applications were approved. The director of this branch acts as the chief provincial firearms officer for the province. This ensures the proper possession and conveyance of restricted weapons within the provisions of the Criminal Code, by controlling the distribution, possession and issuance of restricted firearms carrying permits.

Personnel Management Division
A.N. Chaddock, Chief Superintendent

The Personnel Management Division co-ordinates the OPP training and personnel functions. Included in the programs of the division are recruitment, continuing education, employee counselling, promotional process and personnel evaluation. In 1984 the OPP assessment centre was completed and officially opened at the Provincial Police Academy in Brampton. It was first used in a sergeant to commissioned officer promotional process.

Career Management Branch
Supt. R.H. Kendrick, Director

The career management branch is responsible for recruitment of the uniform members of the OPP, management and operation of the promotional process and performance review process. Through the recruitment unit 150 recruits were hired in 1984. Also, physical fitness testing of recruits began in 1984 and will be a significant long-term benefit to the OPP.

Training Branch
Supt. W.B. Rajsic, Director

The training branch provides the initial training of recruits on appointment to the OPP, training of members in specialized responsibilities, and management of in-service training programs. The branch also co-ordinates the attendance by OPP members at the Ontario Police

College, Canadian Police College and other facilities outside of the Academy.

Supply Division
J.A. MacPherson, Chief Superintendent

The Supply Division provides logistical support to the OPP in such areas as transport, armament, clothing and related equipment, office supplies, records and photographic services and property administration.

Transport Branch
Supt. C. Kotwa, Director

The transport branch is responsible for the acquisition of aircraft, land, and marine units, and the installation of appropriate police equipment. In 1984 the force operated 2,453 transport units. Mobile equipment travelled 100,920,129 kilometers. Marine equipment logged 13,463 hours, snow equipment logged 5,507 hours and the two forces helicopters logged 1,454 hours.

Quartermaster Stores Branch
Supt. A.T. Armitage, Director

The quartermaster stores branch procures, stocks and distributes to the OPP and its ancillary services articles of uniform and related equipment. The branch maintains a repository for offensive weapons seized by the OPP and other police forces in Ontario which have been cleared by the courts for diposal. After a reasonable time, these weapons are disposed of by either the Centre of Forensic Sciences or this branch.

Properties Branch
Supt. W.E. Mohns, Director

The properties branch provides co-ordinating services to all agencies within the Ministry of the Solicitor General for land, buildings, leasing and renovations.

During 1984 the branch initiated construction of a new detachment building in Sudbury and completed and opened a new detachment facility in Huntsville. The branch was also responsible for the construction of a new student residence at the Ontario Fire College at Gravenhurst, which was officially opened in the summer of 1984.

Records Management Branch
Supt. R.M. Waddell, Director

The records management branch provides operational support to the OPP in graphic arts, photography, crime scene drawing and an automated colour processing laboratory.

This branch prepares and publishes a Crime Index Bulletin listing escapees, wanted and missing persons in unusual circumstances and information of special interest to police agencies. This section maintains reports of major occurrences for the years 1969 to 1982 inclusive. During 1984, over 10,000 records were prepared for the information of approved government and other agencies.

The branch is responsible for the maintenance, processing, and routing of administrative correspondence for the force. During 1984, 40,605 items of correspondence were classified, attached to appropriate files, filed or forwarded to various areas within General Headquarters for further action. The branch's print area is responsible for printing, collating and, when applicable, preparing for mailing all force bulletins, directories, forms and other material. It also prepares special circulars, telephone directories, various manuals, certificates, books and pamphlets. Photo-typesetting is also the responsibility of this area.

The photographic laboratory maintain a complete graphic arts and photographic service for the force which includes a fully automatic colour processing facility. It also acts as a source centre for photographic equipment testing and evaluation of materials. This unit also produces audio visual programs for the force and other ministries. In addition, it provides a drafting and design service. During 1984, 12,279 rolls of film of assorted sizes were processed and 498,652 assorted colour prints were processed and produced. There were also 12,927 assorted prints processed and produced in black and white.

Planning and Technology Division
R.W. Faulhafer, Chief Superintendent

The Planning and Technology Division co-ordinates management information and advisory services to the OPP in policy review and maintenance, planning, statistics, record services, radio and telephone communications, electronic data and word processing.

Policy and Planning Branch
Supt. P.J. Campbell, Director

The policy and planning branch provides an advisory service. It assists management by the continuous monitoring and identification of areas requiring remedial policy initiatives, and by developing, reviewing and revising policy and procedures. Staff advisory services are provides to the Ministry on records management matters. Statistical information bearing on a wide range of OPP activities is provided to all levels within the force, as well as other government agencies.

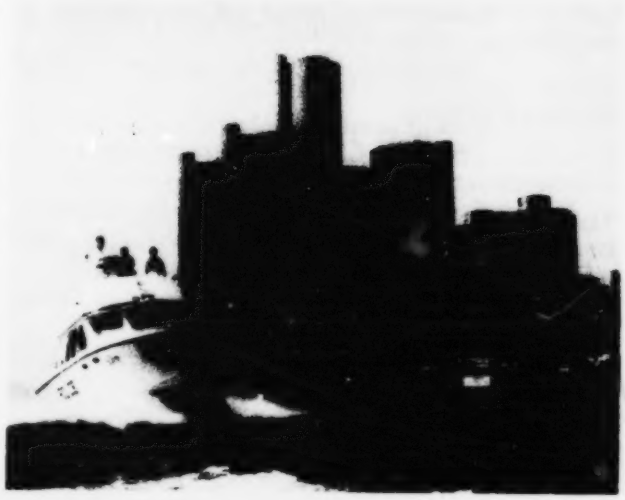
Computer Services Branch
Supt. W.R. Patterson, Director

The computer services branch develops, maintains and operates computerized operational and management information systems for the OPP, and upon request to the Ministry. The branch provides this service through the use of new and existing technology and the

implementation of effective software and hardware systems.

Telecommunications Branch
Supt. J. Gray, Director

The telecommunications branch provides and maintains the OPP's extensive telecommunications system. Its primary objective is to provide instant transmission of both digital and analog messages essential to efficient police operations. The branch has a general headquarters duty office available on a 24-hour basis, to assist with cases of provincial emergency.



Salute 75, the latest addition to the OPP's marine unit, was launched during the force's 75th anniversary year and is shown here on the St. Clair River by Detroit's Renaissance Centre.

Public Safety Division

F.L. Wilson, Q.C., Assistant Deputy Minister

THE FUNDAMENTAL CONCERN of the ministry's Public Safety Division is to devise methods of minimizing or eliminating hazards to persons or property.

Included in the division are the programs of the Fire Marshal, Chief Coroner's Office, the Centre of Forensic Sciences and Forensic Pathology, each of which is detailed on the pages following.

The objective of the ministry's public safety programs are achieved by:

- promoting adequate standards for fire safety services, determining causes of fires, and reviewing the fire safety standards of building plans;
- determining the causes of death in unnatural circumstances to help prevent or minimize any future loss of life;
- providing designated schools of anatomy with sufficient materials for teaching purposes;
- providing services and expertise in forensic pathology;
- using specialized and systematic analysis to present facts to the province's judicial system.

Office of the Fire Marshal

J.R. Bateman, Fire Marshal
A.C. Williams, Deputy Fire Marshal
S.E. Oxenham, Assistant Fire Marshal

THE PRIME OBJECTIVE of the Office of the Fire Marshal (OFM) is to prevent or minimize the loss of life and property from fire. The OFM is responsible for co-ordinating, directing and advising on virtually every aspect of fire prevention, firefighting and fire investigation as prescribed under the Fire Marshals Act and other provincial statutes.

Fire Investigation Services
W.H. Gilkinson, Chief

Criminal prosecution is often the result of work carried out by the Fire Investigation Services section of the OFM. In addition, however, investigators' work also shows up weaknesses that often exist in fire prevention and protection measures. Reports by Fire Investigation Services often contain recommendations that — when adopted by local governments, fire departments, building designers and others — can reduce fire hazards and losses.

During 1984, 422 lectures were provided to fire and police departments, the insurance industry and social groups on fire crime detection and arson investigation by members of the OFM staff.

A staff of specially-trained investigators and engineers conduct investigations into suspected incendiary fires, losses of $500,000 and over, and fatal fires and gaseous explosions. In 1984, investigations of 1,564 fires were completed by the OFM compared with 1,542 in 1983 — an increase of 1.4 per cent.

The increase by type of fire in 1984 over 1983 was 1.6 per cent for fatal fires and 1.2 per cent in large loss fires, and .5 per cent in gaseous explosions. There was an increase of 10.66 per cent in suspicious fires investigated. Of the 1,559 suspicious fires investigated in 1984, 1,058 were found to be of incendiary origin, 124 were accidental and 166 were of undetermined cause. In 1984, 527 criminal charges were laid, compared with 545 in 1983. This represents a decrease of 3.3 per cent.

Technical, Research Consulting Services
R.R. Philippe, Chief

The role of Technical, Research and Consulting Services is to advise ministries and provincial agencies on matters relating to building design and construction and carry out related fire research and technical support which will result in a safer environment for the people of Ontario.

A Plan Approval Program is provided to government ministries and agencies. Plans for construction, renovations or alterations of hotels and buildings receiving provincial funding, such as schools and hospitals, are subject to detailed examination by OFM staff engineers. Architects, engineers and designers consult with staff to achieve the most effective and economical designs within Building Code and Fire Code constraints.

The unit has been responsible for administration of the Ontario Fire Code, Reg. 730/81 as amended, made under the Fire Marshals Act, since its introduction in November, 1981. Since that time, Part 9, dealing with retrofit, has been developed for boarding and lodging houses, and assembly occupancies, and identified under Regulation 251/83.

The Fire Code continues to have Part 4, dealing with flammable and combustible liquids, held in reserve. The draft Part 4 is under active development with input from industry and other government ministries.

The Fire Code is enforced at the municipal level by fire departments, Approximately 292 fire departments across the province have reported making 274,498 inspections in 1984. The inspections for compliance with the Fire Code have resulted in 468 charges being laid. A total of 407 charges were prosecuted in 1984, resulting in 334 convictions.

To assist in informing the public and the fire service regarding the provisions of the Fire Code, a total of 91 seminars were offered in 1984, with 6,346 participants,

RECORD OF FIRE CRIME PROSECUTIONS

	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		
CHARGE	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Pending
Arson	328	56	348	77	254	63	266	36	283	35	271
Attempted Arson	10	0	9	0	6	4	11	0	3	3	30
Conspiracy to Commit Arson	3	5	2	11	5	2	6	1	15	0	28
Negligently Causing Fire	8	2	11	3	2	1	1	1	6	0	7
Attempt to Defraud	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	2	2
Other Fire Crimes	48	12	67	8	58	17	48	9	77	8	74

for a total of 23,888 hours of training. This included a province-wide program on the application of the Fire Code as it relates to retrofit within areas of assembly in religious establishments. The program consisted of 838 seminars conducted during November. In addition, a pamphlet prepared with the co-operation of church organizations and the fire service was circulated to advise the public about how to assess their facilities for compliance with the legislation.

To assist fire departments in the inspection program, a comprehensive package that includes a fire inspection manual, an inspection checklist, an inspection report and notice of violation forms, continues to be made available.

In addition to the normal duties of development, implementation and education on the Fire Code, staff have been involved in the review and development of a number of codes and standards. These include the National Building and Fire Codes on which the Ontario laws are based, as well as technical committees relating to fire matters with CSA and ULC.

The unit also provides technical support in fire investigation problems to assist in determining possible fire causes and reasons for fire spread.

An important and continuing role exists in consumer protection. Product investigations are conducted when outside testing services are not available. Laboratories at the Ontario Fire College in Gravenhurst are utilized for such work. When the performance for fire safety characteristics of the product are found faulty, the manufacturer is advised of the necessary improvements.

A number of other research projects have been undertaken, including a joint research study with the Ministry of Energy into the safety of propane vehicles. This includes the testing for fire exposure of comparative vehicles fueled by propane and gasoline. These tests will continue through 1985-1986.

Fire Safety and Inspection Services
O.J. Hess, Chief

The year 1984 was the third full year of operation for the Fire Safety and Inspection Services Unit. On-going programs stress the importance to hotels and theatres of developing in-house policies and procedures on fire prevention, action in case of fire, inspection test and maintenance of fire protection features and staff training. This is in addition to the need or requirement for fire protection features, systems and equipment that are identified during a physical inspection of hotel and theatre establishments.

Fire safety seminars for industry and management stressed the need of a total fire safety program commitment and, as a result, requests for fire safety training programs and seminars for hotel staff have far exceeded expectations.

The unit has trained 11,302 staff members of 1,689 hotels across the province. To date, 7,938 initial and routine insepctions, 6,971 follow-up inspections and 5,032 other inspections have been carried out.

Compliance with violation notices by the hotel industry has been very positive, indicating that the OFM's approach and time for compliance is, for the most part, acceptable. To date, 10,192 violation notices have been issued to hotels, 6,483 hotels have been found in compliance on initial or follow-up inspections and 153 charges have been laid.

Chief Ed Crouch (left), president of the Ontario Association of Fire Chiefs, and Fire Marshal John Bateman were joined by Toronto Blue Jays mascot B.J. Birdie to kick off a baseball card fire safety program co-sponsored by the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

Ontario Fire College
S.C. Gragg, Principal

The Ontario Fire College in Gravenhurst provides year-round training for officers and potential officers of municipal fire departments. These departments provide some in-house training, but none offers the full range of technical and administrative education available at the Fire College.

The goals of the fire service are to prevent fires from occurring and to reduce the loss of life and property because of uncontrolled fire. To accomplish these goals the fire service needs personnel who are skilled and well trained in fire prevention, fire suppression, fire department management and in support services such as training, maintenance and public relations.

During the academic year from January to December 21, 1984, the college continued to fulfil its teaching mandate. The total number of officers who graduated from the college since the introduction of the Fire Protection Technology Course in 1967 is 1,720. There were 1,623 students trained during the year.

Sixty-seven courses were offered, including Fire

Prevention, Fire Fighting Operations, Fire Department Management and Techniques of Instruction at the General Level, Fire Department Administration, Fire Fighting Operations and Fire Prevention at the Advanced Level, Volunteer Fire Officers, Fire Prevention Officers, Fire Crime Detection, Fire Chief's Management, Rescue Extrication and Basic Fire Protection for Hotel Fire Safety Inspectors. Candidates on course represent 215 fire departments in Ontario, along with other government agencies. The training provided meets the needs of the client department be it full-time, part-time, composite or volunteer.

An in-depth course was provided for training officers during the year. It addressed issues of a special nature encountered by training officers in municipal fire departments. The program was five days in length and included topics such as program design and development, development and use of training aids, audio-visual programming and setting examinations. Other topics discussed covered the training officer's responsibility under the Occupational Health and Safety Act, education and training, as well as the learning process.

Fire Advisory Services
A.L. Dupuis, Chief

The Fire Advisory Services staff of the OFM assists municipalities and communities in improving the effectiveness of their fire prevention and firefighting services. Where no such service is provided, the advisory staff will assist and advise in the establishment of such a service.

They also help in the development of fire prevention and training programs of fire departments. Advisory Services provides technical advice regarding fire department management and operations. On the formal request of municipal councils, the advisors study the fire department organizations, fire protection and fire prevention by-laws, fire trucks and equipment, manpower, station locations, communications and water supply. Detailed reports of these surveys, including recommendations for improvement, are prepared and submitted to the municipal councils.

Since 1964, there have been 919 municipal fire protection surveys conducted which have resulted in 17,510 recommendations. To date, 8,761 of the recommendations have been accepted and the number increases as municipal councils find the means to implement the advisers' recommendations.

The advisory staff provided further technical assistance to the following municipalities in 1984: 43 in fire departments organized or reorganized; 1,169 in advice to municipal councils; 1,004 in advising fire department chiefs; and 500 in special training and lectures conducted. To ensure adequate preparedness of the provincial fire service for any large-scale emergencies, 46 regional, county and district mutual fire aid systems have been developed by the OFM for 45 countries, regions and districts. The staff, assisted by the fire chief who has been designated as the fire co-ordinator, revised nine emergency fire services plans during the year.

There was a significant increase in the program to provide fire protection in unorganized communities in Northern Ontario. The program, conducted in co-operation with the Ministry of Northern Affairs which selects communities and provides funds for the purchase of firefighting equipment — enables the OFM to organize fire protection teams for areas that would otherwise be without fire protection.

Fire Advisory Services prepares apparatus and equipment specifications and receives, tests and distributes the equipment. An agreement is made between the OFM and the people of the community whereby the fire protection team agrees to receive training and advice regarding fire protection. These communities were assisted on 651 occasions during 1984 under this program. Regional fire training schools, each five days in length, were conducted by the OFM in 1984 in the counties of Lanark, Prescott & Russell, Huron, Renfrew, Haliburton, the Districts of Parry Sound, Thunder Bay, Kenora, Timiskaming and the regions of Hamilton-Wentworth, Waterloo and Haldimand-Norfolk. Students receive 40 hours of classroom instruction as well as practical field instruction in basic firefighting techniques using fire trucks and equipment supplied by the Ontario Fire College. A total of 398 students received certificates after completing the course. Regional fire prevention schools were also offered to fire departments in 1984 as a means of developing fire prevention awareness and expertise in

OFM personnel wearing protective suits practice capping a leaking chlorine tank at a training seminar in St. Catharines.

smaller departments that have not been able to send their members to the fire protection technology course. Instruction of 40 hours' duration is provided by the district fire services advisers and the course may be taken in day or night classes, or a combination of both. Basic fire prevention and inspection procedures are taught, using local classroom facilities. Eleven such schools were conducted in 1984 and a total of 312 students completed the course and received their certificates.

In 1980, the Solicitor General authorized the commencement of a province-wide auto extrication program. The first phase included the purchase of a mobile training unit for the OFM and training staff to conduct auto extrication training throughout the province. To date, 2,591 firefighters have received a 40-hour training course and plans have been made to give training to an additional 300 in 1985. Seminars were also conducted by the staff around the province, at the Ontario Police College in Aylmer, the Ontario Fire College and various other locations.

Phase II started in 1982 with the training of 89 Ontario Provincial Police officers working in selected areas throughout the province where there are no fire department or extrication services provided. After both Phase I and II were under way, it was considered the appropriate time to proceed with Phase III — financial assistance to municipalities in the form of grants to purchase special auto extrication equipment.

Statistical Services
M.A. Ebert, Supervisor

Statistical Services compiles information from approximately 15,000 occurrence reports received each month from all the fire departments in Ontario. The reports are comprised of fire, vehicles, response and casualty reports. This information is keyed into a central computer system that provides statistical and investigation information to fire investigators, insurance companies, other government agencies, news media, private companies and all fire departments in Ontario. The data is also used to compile "FIRE LOSSES IN ONTARIO," published annually.

In 1984 there were 23,675 fires in Ontario, resulting in 185 deaths and a loss of $232,211,304.

Administrative Services,
T.G. Murray, Acting Manager

The Administrative Services Section provides effective support in such areas as financial management, personnel and purchasing. The section prepares and co-ordinates the requisitioning, placement and retirement of all vehicles for the Office of the Fire Marshal and controls the maintenance of all related vehicle records. The OFM fleet presently consists of 216 vehicles of various types and sizes, including fire-fighting vehicles. Other services include central filing, inventory control, requisition for stationery, supplies and equipment as well as the provision of mail sorting, stockroom and shipping facilities. The section is also responsible for the preparation and distribution of information concerning the location of licenced users of radioactive material in Ontario.

Public Information Services
Bob Purcell, Supervisor

The OFM's public information staff directs its efforts toward publicizing effective fire prevention by supplying publicity material and education and technical information. The material — including general information, fire prevention pamphlets and technical, legal and instructional literature — is distributed to municipal fire departments and to the public. As local agents for the OFM, fire departments relay it to homes, businesses, schools, libraries and other public places where it will effectively make the public aware of the dangers of fire and how to reduce these dangers. A variety of publications, films and special publicity material are circulated to groups with allied interest, directly or through fire departments.

The office releases information and articles to the news media in order to promote a better understanding of the work of the OFM and to explain how fire losses in Ontario can be kept to an absolute minimum.

Fire Advisory Services
Record of Municipal Fire Protection Surveys

Surveys	1975-79	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Totals
Surveys Conducted and Presented	788	29	27	16	26	33	919
Recommendations Made	13,698	530	689	372	961	1,260	17,510
Recommendations Accepted	7,708	175	262	109	260	247	8,761
Percentages of Acceptances	56%	33%	38%	29%	27%	20%	50%

Note: Numbers may vary from year to year due to amalgamations

County, District and Regional Mutual Fire Aid Activations

1975-79	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Total
458	35	36	23	40	36	628

RECORD OF LITERATURE DISTRIBUTION IN 1984

Type of Literature	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Information	28,693	25,824	23,900	23,900	23,900
Fire Prevention	948,860	853,974	728,063	658,390	1,186,825
Technical	920	828	798	813	852
Legal	1,732	1,559	1,458	1,462	1,476
Instructional	1,049	944	903	946	993
Totals	981,254	883,129	755,122	685,511	1,214,246

The total number of fire prevention pamphlets supplied in 1984 was 1,186,825.

During the year, films on fire prevention, fire department training and life-saving were supplied by the OFM film library, screened for more than 15,281 audiences and viewed by more than 511,761 persons.

The OFM also utilized audio-visual and printed publicity material developed for use in every Canadian province and territory by Fire Prevention Canada, a non-profit organization. Municipal fire departments were again encouraged by the OFM to organize and conduct year-round fire prevention campaigns, particularly during Fire Prevention Week and during the Christmas season, involving as many people as possible in their community.

Centre of Forensic Sciences

D.M. Lucas, Director
George Cimbura, Deputy Director

THE CENTRE OF FORENSIC SCIENCES provides evidence to law enforcement officers, Crown attorneys, lawyers, coroners, pathologists and official investigative agencies through scientific analyses.

Expert testimony is provided when required to the courts of law and coroners inquests.

The services of the Centre are provided at no cost to official investigative bodies and to defence counsel in criminal cases. Research is conducted to improve and expand these services. Educational programs and materials are provided to the service users to increase their awareness of the capabilities and limitations of the services.

The centre is organized into six specialized sections, each with its own areas of expertise. They are:

Biology
Norman Ericson, Section Head

- body fluids and their stains
- hairs, fibres
- botanical materials.

Chemistry
R.J. Prime, Section Head

- paint, glass, soil, petroleum products metals, etc.
- metallurgical, electrical, electronic and engineering studies are also performed.

Documents Examination
G.W.K. Brohier, Section Head

- typewritten, handwritten and machine-produced documents
- altered, erased and charred documents
- writing materials and instruments.

Firearms and Toolmarks Examination
Finn Nielsen, Section Head

- bullets, cartridge cases and firearms
- wound tissue and clothing from the victim of a shooting
- tools and marks made by them.

Toxicology
John Wells, Section Head

- blood and other tissues for alcohol, other drugs and poisons
- acquisition and maintenance of breath test equipment and the training of operators.

Photography
Ulf Von Bremen, Section Head

- physical comparisons that may or may not be visible to the naked eye
- photography of exhibits received by other sections and production of audio-visual aids for training and educational purposes.

With no increase in staff in 1984, restrictions imposed in mid-1981 on types of cases accepted remained unchanged. The number of cases received went from 7,529 to 7,888, an increase of 4.7 per cent over 1983. The number of court appearances also increased from 1,344 to 1,406, up about 4.6 per cent. The increase in caseload was particularly noticeable in biology section where the number of cases received increased by 11.7 per cent over 1983 and the number of court appearances went from 145 to 186, an increase of 28.3 per cent.

Some of the cases examined were extremely complex. Three homocide investigations, each commencing with only a found body, required the staff to give immediate assistance to police in developing leads. By the time the cases were completed for court, 330 items had been examined including in one case, three different vehicles. One of these cases required expertise from each of the six sections and, in two of the sections, two examiners were required.

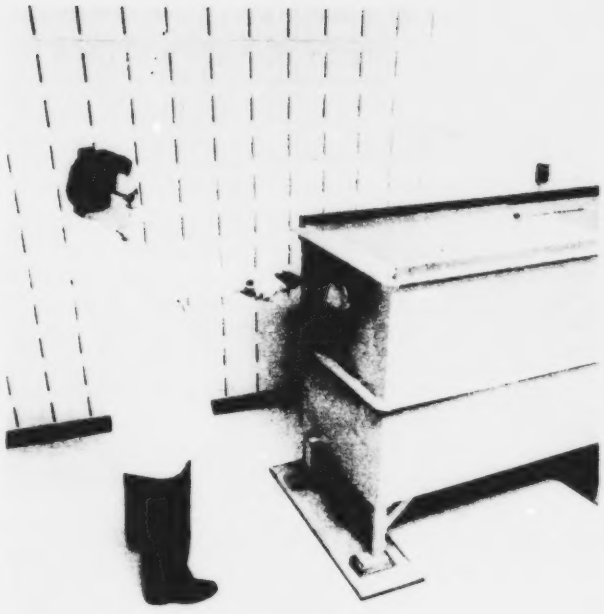
The following is an illustration of one aspect of the work in one of these cases:

Dirt found on the clothing of the victim contained numerous contaminants including paint chips, glass spherules, several different kinds of glass fragments, oil and sand. Dirt samples from the underground parking area of the apartment of a suspect were found to contain the same materials. This necessitated sampling of other underground parking areas. In all, twenty-four additional samples were taken from similar areas of adjacent apartment buildings and these were all found to vary considerably from the initial dirt samples. The conclusion was that dirt from the victim's clothing was consistent with having orginated from the same location as the samples from the suspect's parking area and that the probability of finding similar debris in some other location was very low.

Accumulation of a scientific evidence of this nature was of assistance in bringing about convictions in each of the three cases.

The report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into certain deaths at the Hospital for Sick Children was issued on December 28, 1984. This comprehensive report by Mr. Justice Samuel G.M. Grange included very favourable comments about the work performed by the Centre in this complex homicide investigation. A further recognition of the Centre's work in the development of the analytical procedures for digoxin in post-morten specimens was the presentation of the H.B. Cotnam Award for 1984 to Deputy Director George Cimbura. This award is presented annually by the Ontario Coroner's Association in recognition of excellence in a field of public safety.

The Centre continued its research and development work on a number of long-term projects in 1984 and initiated several new undertakings.



A firearms expert at the Centre of Forensic Sciences obtains test bullets by firing the weapon into a tank filled with water. The water stops the bullet without damage to the characteristic striation marks produced by the rifling of the barrel. Marks on the test bullets and questioned bullets are then examined by a comparison microscope to determine similarities or differences.

- Work continued on the identification of Km 3 antigen in blood stains using the enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) technique. The results will be evaluated spectrophotometrically and this marker will be likely used in casework in 1985.
- Red cell isoenzyme ADA identification will also be used in casework in 1985.
- PGM subgrouping of bloodstains using thin-layer isoelectric focusing (IEF) has been applied to casework.
- The ELISA technique will be used to evaluate the identification of Gm 3 antigen in blood, Monoclonal ABH and Lewis antibodies in secretion strains, and Monoclonal HLA 2A in blood.
- A joint project with the Faculty of Dentistry of the University of Toronto has been initiated to evaluate the effect of periodontal disease on the reliability of grouping saliva stains in the ABO system. A comparison of polyclonal antisera and monoclonal antibodies will be made.
- The intial study of the polymorphic enzyme as genetic marker for semen indicated that further work was warranted.
- The instrumental evaluation of dyestuffs used in with data compiled on a computer will possibly be applied to casework in the latter part of the year.
- The study of capillary columns for pyrolysis GC to differentiate synthetic fibre classes has begun.
- The analysis of gunshot residue by scanning electron microscopy continues. A number of problems have been resolved but new ones have developed.

- The analysis of arson residue by automated thermal desorption/capillary GC is fully operational.
- The automation of glass analysis by refractive index measurement (GRIM) with data compiled by computer is being used in casework.
- New projects that will start in 1985 include analysis of gunshot residue on clothing, estimation of vehicle speed from crash damage and discrimination of soil samples by heavy mineral content.
- A study of modern tooling techniques used in the manufacture of rifles was completed and re-emphasized the necessity of differentiating class and individual characteristics.
- The application of HPLC to the quantitation of salicylate in blood was found to require further study.
- The synthesis of a triazolam (Halcion) derivative suitable for the production of antibodies was successful and an injection protocol using rabbits will begin soon. The synthesis of deuterated triazolam has also been successful and a method for quantitation of the drug in blood by GC/MS is being developed.

Although only recently acquired, the Coherent "Innova 9" Argon-ion laser has already proven a useful tool in the examination of paints, fibres and paper matches. Work will continue in these and other areas.

Two papers, "Evaluation of a Fully Automatic Thermal Desorption Device for the Headspace Screening of Fibre Debris" by G.P. Jones and "Automation in Glass Refractive Index Measurement" by B.M. Dixon, were presented at the Canadian Society of Forensic Science meeting in Winnipeg.

"An Evaluation of Fused Silica Capillary Columns for the Screening of Basic Drugs in Post Mortem Blood, Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis" by Mrs. E.M. Koves and Dr. John Wells was presented at the American Academy of Forensic Sciences meeting in Anaheim, California in February, 1984.

"An Evaluation of Toxtrap and SM-8 Silica Gel Containers" by J.G. Wigmore and A. Hanada was presented at the meeting of the Breath Test Committee of the Canadian Society of Forensic Sciences, February, 1985.

Technical publications issued during the year included:

- "An American Proficiency Testing Program," D.M. Lucas, C.G. Leete, K.S. Field, For. Sci. Int'l., *27*, 71-79 (1985).
- "Brain Function and Writing with the Unaccustomed Left Hand," G. Dawson, J. Forens, Sci., *30*, 167-171 (1985).
- The Analysis of Ethyleneglycolmononitrate and Monomethylamine Nitrate from Commercial Blasting Agents in Post Blast Samples," R.J. Prime and J. Krebs, Can. Soc. Forensic Sci. J., *17*, 35-40 (1984).
- "Differential Response to Ethanol, Pentobarbital and Morphine in Mice Selectivity Bred for Ethanol Sensitivity", K.M. Khanna, J.M. Mayer, D.A. Le and H. Kalant, Alcohol, *1*, 3-7 (1984).
- "Mechanisms of Drug Interactions with Alcohol," J.M. Mayer, Advances in Alcohol and Subtance Abuse, *3*, 7-19.
- "An Evaluation of HPLC for the Screening and Quantitation of Benzodiazepines and Acetaminophen in Post-mortem Blood", A.S. Wong, J. of Anal. Tox., *7*, (1983).

Lectures, workshops and seminars were conducted by the Centre's staff at programs sponsored by:
Provincial Police Academy
Ontario Police College
Metropolitan Toronto Police Department
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Medico-legal Society of Toronto
Canadian Forces Borden
Ontario Medical Association
Ministry of Natural Resources
Ministry of Correctional Services
Volunteer Firefighters
Ontario Fire College/Chief Coroner's Office
Forensic Pathology
Canada Life Insurance Adjusters
Ontario Traffic Conference
Office of the Public Complaints Commissioner
Upper Canada Law Society

Eight two-week breathalyser courses were attended by 240 students from the Ontario Provincial Police and municipal police forces.

Tours of the Centre for senior secondary school students and post-secondary groups were conducted for 77 groups. Specially-trained university students acted as tour guides. These guides also conducted tours for the American College of Veterinary Pathologists, Emergency Nurses from Oshawa Regional Hospitals, MetFors staff, Peel Regional Cadets and summer students employed with various police forces.

Centre tours conducted by regular staff were given to the Standing Committee on the Administration of Justice, the National Police Agency of Japan, new crown attorneys, Ministry of Natural Resources wardens, Canadian Forces Borden and the Ontario Medical Association.

The revision of the Centre's publication "Laboratory Aids for the Investigator" was completed in 1984, incorporating in it changes in the service capabilities of the Centre which have taken place since the publication of the last edition in 1978. The new edition of this informative guide was made available free of charge to all law enforcement and related agencies in the province.

Staff members attended educational programs on the following topics:

- Techniques of Instruction
- Magnetic Recording, Engineering
- Scanning Electron Microscopy
- Capillary Gas Chromatography
- Fourier Transform Infra-Red Spectroscopy
- Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy
- GC-MS
- Paper Product Knowledge
- Fire Death Investigation

A variety of management courses and other staff development programs offered by the Civil Service Commission were also attended as were courses

sponsored by the Chief Coroner's Office.

The Centre was represented at the following conferences:

- American Academy of Forensic Sciences
- Canada Society of Forensic Science
- The American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors
- The Association of Firearms and Toolmark Examiners
- The International Association of Forensic Sciences
- International Conference on Pattern Recognition
- Canadian Multidisciplinary Road Safety Conference
- International Symposium on the Forensic Application of Electrophoresis
- International Symposium on Forensic Hair Comparison
- Industrial Accident Prevention Association
- Society of Forensic Toxicologists
- National Safety Council
- Pittsburgh Conference
- The American Society of Questioned Document Examiners

Office of the Chief Coroner

Ross C. Bennett, M.D., Chief Coroner
E. Peter King, M.D., Deputy Chief Coroner

THE CORONERS ACT, 1972 was proclaimed on May 31, 1973, with major changes in the purposes and conduct of inquests, clarification of coroners' duties and authority and the establishment of the Regional Coroners System.

More than half of the 390 coroners in Ontario were appointed before the new Act came into force. They, along with police, pathologists, other investigators and the public, have been effectively educated about the new legislation. The changes, and advancements in the coroners system itself, have had a very positive impact on public safety across the province.

During the calendar year 1984, Ontario coroners investigated 26,975 deaths, representing more than 40 per cent of all deaths in the province and covering a wide range of circumstances. Every unnatural death and virtually every case where the circumstances were questioned has been examined carefully, along with every death associated with institutions such as nursing homes and homes for the aged as specified in the Coroners Act.

Each case is examined by a regional coroner, then reviewed in the Office of the Chief Coroner. These reviews can generate requests back to the local coroners to ensure that every investigation is as comprehensive as possible. Coroners, regional coroners and the Chief Coroner are able to respond to many requests from next-to-kin, solicitors and insurance companies for information. Coroners must also certify the release of all bodies for cremation or shipment out of the province.

The Chief Coroner received coroners' jury verdicts and recommendations from 230 inquests which were held into 270 deaths. These inquests cover the mandatory inquests required by the Coroners Act: construction (28), mining (12) and custody (22), as well as a wide range of circumstances where local coroners and the Chief Coroner decide that holding an inquest would educate the public and provide recommendations that might assist in the prevention of deaths under similar circumstances in the future.

The inquest juries made 1,239 recommendations which the Chief Coroner has passed on for information and consideration to appropriate individuals, organizations and government departments.

Regional coroners have been appointed and offices established in the eight regions into which the province is divided for administration of the coroners' system. Regional coroners review all reports from local coroners and other investigators in their regions, participate in complex investigations and lengthy inquests and assist the Chief Coroner in the supervision of local coroners.

Ontario's regional coroners are Dr. J.L. Potts (Dryden) Northwestern, Dr. W.E. Sullivan (Sault Ste. Marie) Northeastern, Dr. J.P. MacKay (Parry Sound) Algonquin, Dr. R.M. MacMillan (Kingston) Eastern, Dr. R. Penton (St. Catharines) Niagara, Dr. J.K. Strathearn (Orillia) South Georgian Bay, Dr. R.D. MacKinlay (Sarnia) Southwestern and Dr. J.G. Young (Toronto) Metro Toronto.

The Deputy Chief Coroner acts as regional coroner for the Regional Municipalities of Peel, York and Durham (Central Region). The annual educational course for coroners was held in Toronto in October, attended by coroners, pathologists, police, crown attorneys and other investigators. It is an important vehicle to educate those in the coroners system concerning investigations, inquests, changes in legislation and policy, and to obtain feedback from these important members of the coroners system.

Regional coroners conduct similar meetings in local areas involving their coroners, pathologists, police and crown attorneys. Lectures are also given at the Ontario Police College and the Ontario Fire College and to many other groups concerned with coroners'

investigations and inquests.

The Metro Toronto Dispatch Office is manned on a 24-hour, seven days per week basis by staff members of the Office of the Chief Coroner as a central service for coroners in the area. During 1984, this office processed 6,906 Metro cases and continued to provide off-hours contact for all coroners requiring assistance or advice in their investigations.

There were 52 inquests held during the year in the two inquest courtrooms occupying the ground floor level of the George Drew Building in downtown Toronto. This is the only facility in the province designed and maintained exclusively for coroners' inquests. As required by the Coroners Act, the police department having jurisdiction provides coroner's constables to assist in inquests.

Initially the City of Toronto, and subsequently the Metropolitan Toronto, police department, has staffed the coroners' courts since 1919.

Most of the 8,183 post-morten examinations ordered by coroners across the province are performed by local pathologists in their own hospitals. In the Toronto area, most post-mortem examinations, numbering 1,217 in 1984, are performed in the provincial morgue in the Coroners Building by pathologists from Toronto hospitals. Dispatch Office personnel supervise and service the morgue. They received a total of 1,556 bodies for post-mortem examination and storage. Complex cases of identification or homicide are transported to Toronto for examination by the Provincial Forensic Pathologist. The proximity of the Centre of Forensic Sciences aids in the investigation of these and many other coroners' cases.

The information gathered from all the coroners' investigations over a number of years is available in the Office of the Chief Coroner. Compiled annually into statistical data, it is also possible to extract data for research into deaths in almost any type of population or environment. Personnel from this office use these studies to assist many organizations concerned with the review and prevention of deaths.

The Office of the Chief Coroner of Ontario, along with the Centre of Forensic Sciences and The Traffic Injury Research Foundation of Canada (TIRF), is investigating the use of cannabis and alcohol among persons dying in motor accidents. The investigation began in March, 1982 and will continue through April 1985. Other agencies, especially Ontario's police forces and the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, directly support this effort by submitting reports and records to the Office of the Chief Coroner. The conduct of this investigation, the largest ever attempted, thus depends on many agencies and individuals. Without their support and co-operation this investigation could not succeed in achieving its aims.

Every death investigated by a coroner which occurs after a patient in hospital has received an anaesthetic is carefully reviewed by the Chief Coroner. Many of these cases are intensively investigated by the Anaesthetic Advisory Committee to the Chief Coroner — composed of five senior anaesthetists, along with other specialists such as surgeons, as required.

Not only does the committee provide a complete review of these complex cases, but their recommendations concerning improvements in procedures, drugs and equipment are disseminated to hospital staffs across Canada. The committee also provides expert witnesses at inquests, an essential function where the circumstances are high technical.

The tragic problem of suicide deaths in Ontario, particularly among teenagers, has gained some prominence in the media in recent years. This reflects public concern and the concerted efforts of many suicide prevention organizations located in major centres in the province.

Through its objective review of all possible suicide cases, the Office of the Chief Coroner is able to provide factual statistics on the actual number of suicidal deaths in Ontario.

The purpose of the Human Tissue Gift Act is to provide for inter-vivos gifts of transplants and post-mortem gifts for transplants and other purposes.

The organs or tissues in greatest demand at present are eye, kidneys, pituitary glands, joints and bones, brains, hearts, lungs and livers. The need for such organs is ever-increasing because of recent major breakthroughs in surgical techniques and drug therapy. The public attitude had changed remarkably in the past few years as more and more people are signing consents to donate their bodies or parts of their bodies for therapeutic purposes, medical education or scientific research. A consent form under the Human Tissue Gift Act has been a part of each Ontario's driver's licence since 1975. Numerous inquiries are received daily, not only from licenced drivers in Ontario, but also from persons who obtain the Office's brochure "Help Somebody, Someday".

Where the deceased has made no prior arrangements, a consent maybe obtained from the next of kin for donation of the required organs.

Coroners, pathologists, other physicians and police officers are continuously reminded to look for a consent card and to discuss the possibility of donation with the next-of-kin. Physicians throughout the province can obtain information, make arrangements or discuss the case with a knowledgeable physician by calling a central number at the Toronto General Hospital which has 24-hour coverage.

Post-Mortem Organ Donations

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Kidneys	206	218	238	248	269
Eyes	974	947	1,008	1,113	1,378
Joints	15	15	12	7	33
Pituitary Glands	5,388	6,273	6,107	6,114	6,484
Brains	NA	NA	103	90	97

The Anatomy Act provides a means whereby designated schools of anatomy are able to receive donated and unclaimed bodies which are used in the teaching of gross anatomy.

The Chief Coroner, who is also appointed as General Inspector of Anatomy, administers this Act with the assistance of 17 local inspectors and one anatomy clerk. During the year 1984, a total of 253 bodies were transported to eight schools of anatomy in the province of Ontario. Of this total, 240 were donated and 13 were

unclaimed. The number of bodies received at each school was as follows:

University of Toronto	108
University of Ottawa	49
University of Western Ontario (London)	49
Queen's University (Kingston)	13
McMaster University (Hamilton)	12
University of Guelph	—
University of Waterloo	8
Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College	14

These schools provide courses in human anatomy to medical and dental students, chiropractors, nurses, physiotherapists, physical educationalists and many others. In addition, bodies are often made available to post-graduate students and surgical specialists for use in developing new surgical techniques and for other research purposes.

The number of bodies received by each school bears no relationship to the student enrolment or the number of courses offered. Anatomy students at the University of Toronto and Western Ontario still dissect individual bodies, whereas McMaster University uses only prosected bodies in conjunction with anatomic models, video tapes and diagrams. The other anatomy schools have modified programs with some dissection being carried out, in conjuction with audio-visual displays.

A memorial service is held by each school at the time of burial or cremation. The next-of-kin are notified of the date, time and place of the service and many are invited to pay tribute.

The General Inspector makes an annual visit to each school for the purpose of inspecting their methods and facilities for handling, preserving, storing, dissection and disposing of bodies.

During 1984, a total of 80 unclaimed bodies were disposed of by burial by the various municipalities throughout the province on warrants issued by local inspectors or coroners, under section 11 of the Anatomy Act.

In addition, there were eight bodies initially reported as unclaimed which were subsequently claimed for burial.

Forensic Pathology

J. Hillsdon Smith, M.D., Director

THE FORENSIC PATHOLOGIST is a vital member of a team involved in the investigation of all sudden and unexplained deaths in Ontario. These deaths are investigated initially by the coroner, assisted at the scene by a police officer. As a result of their investigation, it might be decided that a post-mortem examination, which includes a medicolegal autopsy, will be required. At this time, a pathologist who is familiar in medicolegal investigations is called in to assist in the investigation.

The forensic pathologist's primary function is to evaluate the pathological findings in cases of sudden death in relation to circumstances surrounding the death and the results of any ancillary investigations. Sudden death pathology is as much a speciality as other sub-divisions of pathology, such as neuropathology or skin pathology.

In any inquiry into sudden death, whether from natural or unnatural causes, the forensic pathologist acts as a link between coroner and police. This link becomes more apparent in homicides and in cases of suspicious or unexplained deaths.

During 1984-85 the Coroner's Office investigated 33,675 sudden deaths. Of this number, 10,228 medicolegal autopsies were conducted by 260 pathologists.

The role of the Forensic Pathology Branch is to assist in determining causes and mechanisms of death in unusual circumstances and to aid law enforcement agencies throughout the province in the interpretation of certain aspects of sudden death through the application of expertise in forensic pathology.

These objectives can be achieved by providing an advisory service to police, coroners and pathologists, by developing training programs in forensic pathology and by carrying out forensic pathology examinations in difficult or complex cases.

A seminar on "Forensic Pathology and Sudden Death Investigation" was held in September, 1984 and was attended by 116 police officers from across the province. Also, a seminar on "Forensic Pathology" was held in March, 1985 and was attended by 90 pathologists from locations throughout Ontario. Lecturers from Ontario and the United States spoke at these seminars and a transcript of the proceedings was issued to each participant.

The Director gave 125 hours of lectures (including seminar) to medical students at the University of Toronto, at the identification course and the arson investigation courses at the Ontario Police College in Aylmer, at criminal investigation courses at the Provincial Police Academy in Brampton and at the coroners courses in Toronto.

Fifty-five tours of the facility were given — 12 of them to law enforcement personnel.

In-department elective tuition was provided for 11

students from the University of Toronto over a total period of 80 weeks. In addition, 260 medical students made 987 visits to attend autopsies as part of their undergraduate curriculum requirements.

Consent for eye donations was obtained by the forensic pathology branch in 166 cases during the year. Also, consent for bone transplants was obtained in 12 cases and assistance given to the harvesting of these organs. A total of 961 pituitary glands were removed at autopsy and shipped frozen to Winnipeg for human growth hormone. Because Toronto is a trans-shipping point for many area hospitals, the Forensic Pathology Branch forwarded a number of pituitaries to Winnipeg on their behalf.

During the year, the Branch's work on X-ray identification techniques continued. In addition, post-mortem angiography has been made available on a routine basis as additional backup in certain cases.

Level of Service 1984-1985
(15 months ending March 31, 1985)

Coroners Cases Autopsied	1,514
Medicolegal Examinations Performed by the Director	204
Number of Consultations	159
Lectures	125 hours
Court Appearances	171 hours
Number of hours Seminar	48
for Participants	206
Elective Tuition	11 students
for	80 weeks
Number of Microscopic Examinations	34,266
X-rays taken	3,477
Number of Forensic Photograph Cases	144

Ontario Police Arbitration Commission

R.F. Egan, Chairman

THE ONTARIO POLICE ARBITRATION COMMISSION has general responsibility for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the police arbitration system and making recommendations for its improvement. The Commission continued to offer assistance to municipalities and municipal police forces in their negotiations during 1984.

The Commission is a five-member body that administers the arbitration process between municipalities and municipal police forces throughout Ontario. Under the Police Act all arbitrations are conducted by a single arbitrator. It is the aim of the Commission to provide competent arbitrators for speedy and professional contract bargaining and arbitration.

The Commission maintains a register of qualified part-time arbitrators available for designation by the Solicitor General. It is the objective of the Commission to promote more harmonious police contract bargaining and arbitration.

Part-time arbitrators on the register in 1984 were George W. Adams, Q.C., Dr. A.P. Aggarwal, Professor Peter G. Barton, Gail G. Brent, Kevin M. Burkett, R.G. Geddes, Professor Richard L. Jackson, Hon. Mayer Lerner, Q.C., Richard H. McLaren, Michel G. Picher, Maureen K. Saltman, Joseph W. Samuels, Kenneth P. Swan and Professor Bruce Welling. All appointments to the register of arbitrators have been for one-year renewable periods.

Other than the chairman, two members of the Commission represent municipal police governing bodies and two represent police forces. All members are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

The Commission in no way influences the parties in their actual negotiations. It has no specific responsibilities in the operation of the actual negotiations or conciliation process. During conciliation and arbitration, however, the Commission may be called upon to assist the parties in their efforts to reach an agreement by making available material and experts knowledgeable in employee/employer relations. As well, the Commission monitors and evaluates the general effectiveness of the police bargaining system and makes recommendations for its improvement.

If, during their negotiations to renew a collective agreement, either party to the negotiations requests the assistance of a conciliation officer, the Solicitor General may appoint one. The Commission has arranged to have available to those requesting conciliation the valuable services of Victor E. Scott, former Director of Conciliation and Mediation Services for the Ontario Ministry of Labour.

The Commission, through services provided by the research department of the Ministry of Labour, has developed a collective agreement information system. A manual has been prepared to serve as a guide to all parties requesting information about the system for negotiations and other needs. It describes the system and explains how the analysis of police agreements fits into the system. In addition, it discusses the provisions in agreements that are analyzed, details various aspects of the analysis and explains what information can be obtained from the system and what fees are charged for the computer printout of such data.

Administrative arrangements for the arbitration and conciliation hearings are made by the Commission.

Other duties and functions that have been carried out by the Commission include the establishment of forms to be used by the parties whenever they require arbitration or conciliation services, as well as prescribing procedures for conducting arbitration hearings.

Printed versions of arbitration decisions rendered by the Commission in 1984 are available on request.

Emergency Planning Office

K.W. Reeves, Co-ordinator

THE EMERGENCY PLANNING OFFICE for Ontario is responsible both for planning the necessary provincial response to major emergencies, including off-site accidents at nuclear plants, and for assisting municipalities and provincial ministries and agencies with plans to deal with emergencies in their sphere of responsibility.

As part of their municipal preparedness responsibility, EPO staff has worked closely with a number of muncipalities to assist in the development of their emergency plans. To date, 10 upper-tier governments (regions, counties and Metropolitan Toronto) have completed an emergency plan, and another six are in progress. As well, more than 200 area and local governments (city, town, township or village) have completed their emergency plans. These local plans, in many cases, are co-ordinated with the relevant upper-tier plan.

EPO also co-ordinates applications for federal funding under the Joint Emergency Planning Program (JEPP) and applications for attendance at federally-run courses.

Under the JEPP program, $1.4 million in federal funding was distributed to 80 Ontario municipalities during 1984. These funds were used for a variety of purposes including emergency operations centres and power systems, communications systems, rescue vehicles and equipment, siren systems, emergency training and computer systems.

Under this program, the federal government pays half the cost of the approved projects, with the municipality paying the remainder of the cost. Applications are studied by the EPO, then submitted to Emergency Planning Canada for final approval.

During the year, 222 Ontario firefighters, police, emergency planners, municipal officials and members of the transportation industry were booked through the EPO to attend courses at the Canadian Emergency Preparedness College in Amprior. Courses most in demand were those dealing with the transportation of dangerous goods, emergency site management and emergency operations.

The transportation of dangerous goods course deals with relevant legislation and regulations, the classification and identification system for dangerous goods, including labelling; special precautions when these goods are involved in an accident; and how and where to obtain technical help.

The site management course is designed for those with emergency responsibilities, such as police, firefighters, social services and emergency medical workers. The course exposes participants to the information necessary to prepare them to work as part of, or to manage, an emergency response team.

The emergency operations course covers exercise design and control, the format of an exercise, basic operating procedures and the practical aspects of organizing and exercising an emergency operations centre.

In 1984-85, the Plans and Operations section of the EPO produced the third draft of the Provincial Nuclear Emergency Plan, Part I. This document is the master plan for handling of an off-site emergency at any of the four nuclear generating facilities within the province. Part II of the plan, specific to the Pickering Nuclear Generating Station, was drafted and forwarded to various agencies, including Ontario Hydro and the Region of Durham, for comment.

As part of the process of developing nuclear emergency plans, working groups were set up to make recommendations on such issues as dose projection systems, evacuation timings, use of potassium iodide pills, emergency workers' safety, protective action levels, public alerting and public education, and siting of emergency operations and information centres.

These working groups were made up of experts from various Ontario ministries, Ontario Hydro, the Atomic Energy Control Board, Atomic Energy Control Limited and the University of Toronto.

Eight of the working groups have completed their reports and submitted them to the EPO for circulation and discussion.

A guide to municipal nuclear emergency planning was produced and distributed to the affected municipalities and a report on nuclear emergency planning in Durham Region was prepared to assist this muncipality with revisions to its plan.

Plans and Operations staff from the EPO took part in three nuclear emergency exercises in the United States.

In March of 1985, the Ontario Solicitor General and the Minister of National Defence (the federal minister responsible for emergency planning) signed a memorandum of understanding on emergency planning. This memorandum sets out the principles which govern joint federal/provincial planning and

identifies the duties and functions best undertaken by each level of government. These responsibilities broadly parallel the constitutional division of legislative authority.

Under the memorandum, the federal and provincial governments will negotiate a five-year project under JEPP to enhance emergency preparedness and ability to respond to all types of emergencies in Ontario. They have also agreed to conduct training and public information programs that reinforce each other's emergency preparedness aims, and to consult one another on the development of cross-border emergency planning agreements with the United States.

Administration Division

D. Scott Campbell, Executive Director

THE ADMINISTRATION DIVISION is, physically, a direct adjunct of the Ministry Office but its areas of responsibility touch all of the Solicitor General's myriad activities and responsibilities.

The Division has two basic goals:

- to provide designated support services to managers in an efficient and effective fashion; and
- to ensure for the Deputy Minister and senior program managers that the comptrollership function of the Ministry is adequately performed.

The first of these objectives is met through providing services in the areas of internal audit, information technology, personnel administration, financial services, purchasing services, communication services, affirmative action and management improvement services to program managers throughout the Ministry.

The second objective is met by performing those activities which will ensure the Deputy Minister and senior programs managers that the financial, administrative and management practices of the Ministry are consistent with government and Ministry policies and procedures and sound management practices.

Internal Audit Branch
Donald A. Bascombe, Director

The Internal Audit Branch assists all members of management to effectively discharge their responsibilities by:

- providing assurance that financial and management control processes are satisfactory and recommending improvements where necessary;
- providing timely reporting of information to management concerning problems or issues in respect of controls, systems or policies;
- promoting change to correct weaknesses observed.

The responsibilities of the Internal Audit Branch include reviewing financial, management and EDP controls and ensuring compliance with government and ministry financial and administrative policies and guidelines.

In accordance with the Manual of the Office of the Treasury, financial audits which test the system of financial administration are performed annually and each program area is audited at least once every four years.

During the 1984/85 fiscal year, twenty-two audits were completed. Audits were performed in much more depth than in previous years and management auditing was initiated in the ministry. The Audit Plan for 1985/86 includes Management Audits as well as financial and compliance audits.

Financial Services Branch
Lorne Edwards, Director

The Financial Services Branch provides financial and related services to the Ministry. Its responsibilities include:

- designing, communicating, implementing and maintaining financial administrative systems;
- ensuring the financial controllership functions in the Ministry;
- participating in the development of Ministry policies and procedures;
- providing timely, accurate and meaningful financial and related information and advisory services;
- providing a purchasing service for the Ministry;
- co-ordinating and controlling the Ministry's budgeting process;
- co-ordinating the continuing development of the Ministry's Management by Results (MBR) system;
- maintaining a number of financial processing systems, including payroll, payment of accounts, cashiering, revenue recording and accountable

advances;
- providing administrative services such as supply and messenger services at the Ministry's office and maintaining its asset control system;
- providing financial consulting services to program managers.

In addition to the normal financial processing functions of payroll, accounts payable, accountable advance, and revenue accounting, branch initiatives included the automation of the accountable advance and central banking system of the Ministry, improvements to the Ministry's allocation process, and various productivity improvement projects within the Branch.

Personnel Services Branch
T.A. Thomson, Director

The Personnel Services Branch is responsible for the administration of the total personnel function of the Ministry, with the exception of the recruitment of OPP uniformed members, negotiations with the Ontario Provincial Police Association and staff development of uniformed officers within the OPP. It provides services to assist the management of Ministry divisions to effect the efficient utilization of human resources and ensures that government personnel policies, legislation and regulations are adhered to and employee benefits are administered correctly.

Services are provided in the following areas:

- benefits administration and counselling;
- Workers' Compensation and attendance;
- classification;
- staff relations;
- personnel records.

The latter four sections have been decentralized from 25 Grosvenor Street to the OPP General Headquarters at 90 Harbour Street to provide a more effective service to the OPP.

Management Improvement Branch
Lynn Ceglar, Director

The Management Improvement Branch is responsible for developing and implementing management improvement initiatives for the entire Ministry. These initiatives includes such items as:

- developing and maintaining the Ministry administrative manual;
- defining management processes for the Ministry;
- enhancing the management reporting systems of the Ministry;
- developing comprehensive human resources planning policies and staff training and development policies (excluding police training); and
- ensuring that the senior management of the Ministry is aware of the latest initiatives in management on both the public sector and the private sector.

A 15-month work plan approved by the Ministry's Senior Management Committee in February, 1985, included projects to improve internal communications, develop management information reports, implement a branch review process and develop a number of human resources policies for the Ministry. Project work groups composed of managers from across the Ministry were formed to ensure that operational needs would be satisfied during the development and implementation of the projects.

Information Technology Services Branch
R.L. Fletcher, Director

The Information Technology Services Branch provides systems planning, co-ordination, development and support services to all areas of the Ministry. The major activities are:

- development of information technology strategy and policy as a support function to the Senior Management Committee;
- co-ordination and management of systems development projects for all areas of the Ministry;
- ensuring that all systems development is consistent with the information technology strategy.

This Branch was newly-created in 1984-85 and its director was appointed in January, 1985. Recent activities have included the organization and initial staffing of the Branch and beginning the development of an information technology plan for the Ministry.

Affirmative Action Program
Sherry Baker, Manager

The objectives of the Ministry's affirmative action program are to provide equal opportunities for women and to increase female representation in under-represented areas of the Ministry.

During 1984 the priority thrust of the program was to increase the number of qualified women in the uniform ranks of the Ontario Provincial Police. Ms. Baker, an OPP constable seconded to the ministry, visited 15 OPP districts and, with assistance from local female officers, encouraged young women to consider police work as a career option. Media coverage of the tour was considerable, prompting a 350 per cent increase in applications from women and a substantial growth in the number of successful candidates.

In accordance with the directive on affirmative action for women Crown employees, the on-the-job training program enabled women to gain experience in female under-represented areas. The Ministry was able to obtain funds for this training from Management Board's Affirmative Action Incentive Fund.

Representative women from various areas of the Ministry were given the opportunity to make recommendations to the Affirmative Action Program. Three advisory committees were established — management, systems and office services. These

committees were asked to identify future career opportunities within the Ministry for females and recommended appropriate training and development required for their respective areas.

Communications Branch
Allan Dickie, Director

The Director, Communications Branch, prepares speeches, statements and news releases for the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

The Communications Branch answers questions from the news media, members of the public and Ministry staff on matters pertaining to Ministry business and arranges interviews and news conferences for the Solicitor General and senior Ministry officials.

The director also provides advice to the Solicitor General, Deputy Solicitor General and senior Ministry officials on communications and public relations as requested or required. In addition, the director researches questions from the opposition parties.

He is also charged with overseeing the activities of the French Language Co-ordinator and co-ordinates the preparation of the Ministry's annual report.

Statistics/1984*

STATISTICAL SUMMARY
(12 months ending Dec. 31, 1984)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total Number of Deaths in Ontario	62,675	62,838	63,508	64,457	64,550
Investigations	27,689	27,050	26,912	27,440	26,975
Post-mortem examinations	8,469	8,395	8,357	8,389	8,183
Inquests	287	260	252	226	230
Cremations	10,554	11,806	12,488	13,562	14,608
Bodies Anatomy Act	400	402	383	363	349

	DEATHS	POST-MORTEMS
Natural	22,501	4,784
Accidental	2,948	2,102
Suicide	1,317	1,095
Homicide	202	200
Undetermined and found remains	7	2

Inquest Statistics

Inquest verdicts received	230
Total deaths involved	270
Recommendations made by coroners' juries	1,239
1984 recommendations implemented	630
Recommendations from previous years implemented during 1984	162
Coroners' recommendations implemented	20
Total recommendations implemented in 1983	812

**Financial reporting in this annual report is for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1985. Other statistics, however, are compiled on a calendar year basis for ready comparison with statistics from other administrations.*

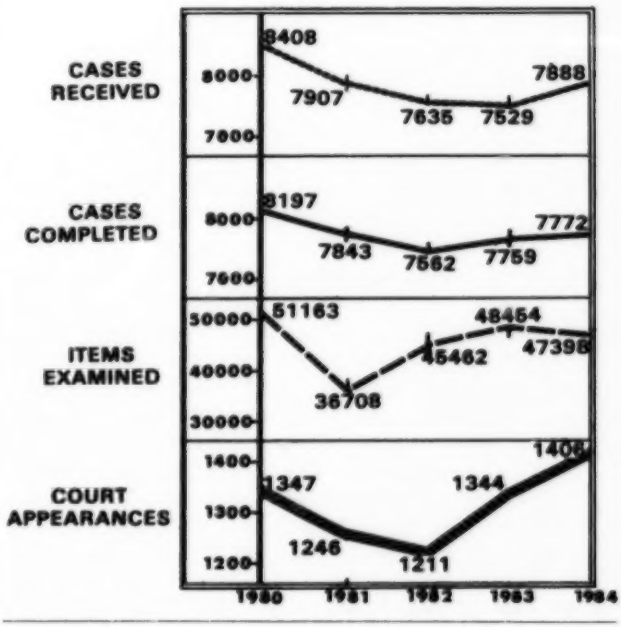
Age Distribution of Suicides 1975-1984

Year	0-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Total
1984	79	306	223	181	228	300	1,317
1983	91	290	237	219	216	286	1,339
1982	100	282	229	202	222	247	1,282
1981	97	247	215	209	242	263	1,273
1980	96	297	224	220	225	258	1,320
1979	98	279	239	231	213	242	1,302
1978	95	322	235	251	235	208	1,346
1977	109	332	212	247	236	246	1,382
1976	87	266	209	247	228	202	1,239
1975	107	286	181	249	233	221	1,277

Age Distribution of Suicides 1984

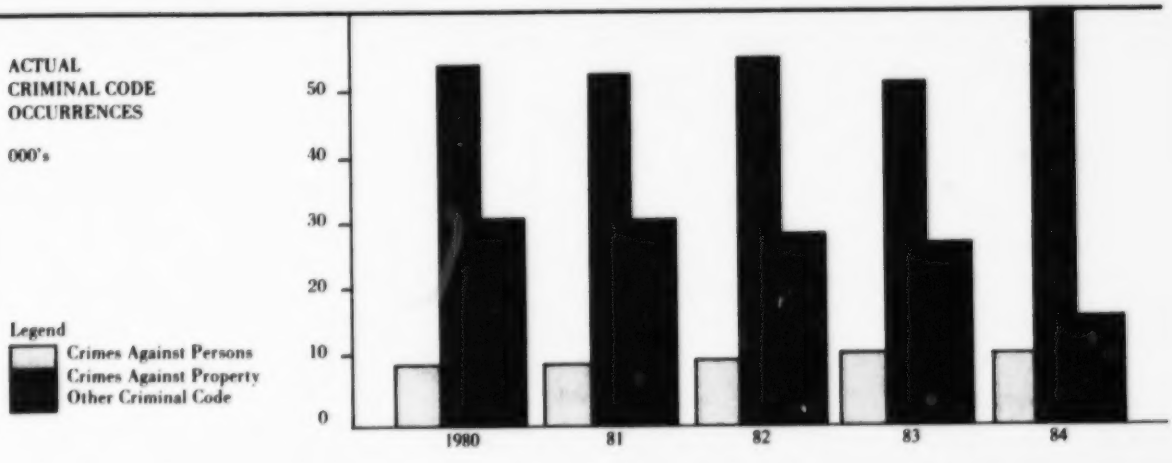
Age Group	Male No.	Male %	Female No.	Female %	Age Group	% for Age Group
0-9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-19	66	83.5	13	16.5	79	6.0
20-29	240	78.4	66	21.6	306	23.2
30-39	161	71.9	62	28.1	223	17.0
40-49	122	67.4	59	32.6	181	13.7
50-59	147	64.5	81	35.5	228	17.3
60-69	104	61.9	64	38.1	168	12.8
70-79	66	66.0	34	34.0	100	7.6
80+	19	59.4	13	40.6	32	2.4
Total:	925	70.2	392	29.8	1,317	100.0

The Centre of Forensic Sciences



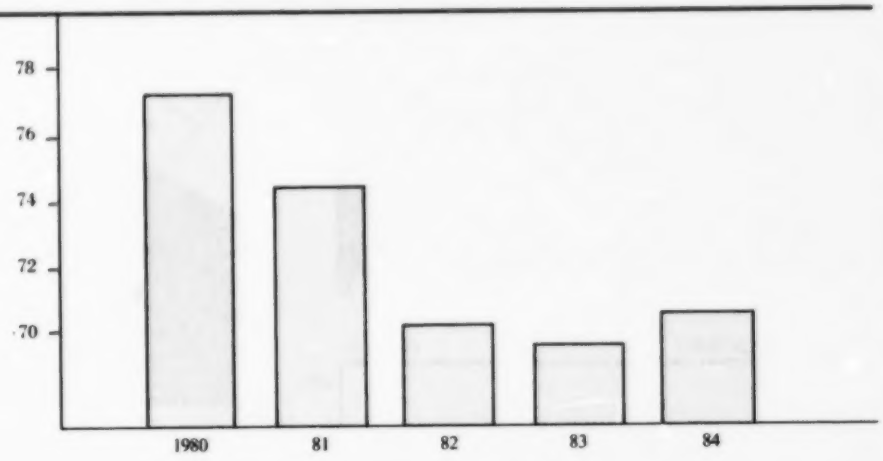
ACTUAL
CRIMINAL CODE
OCCURRENCES

000's



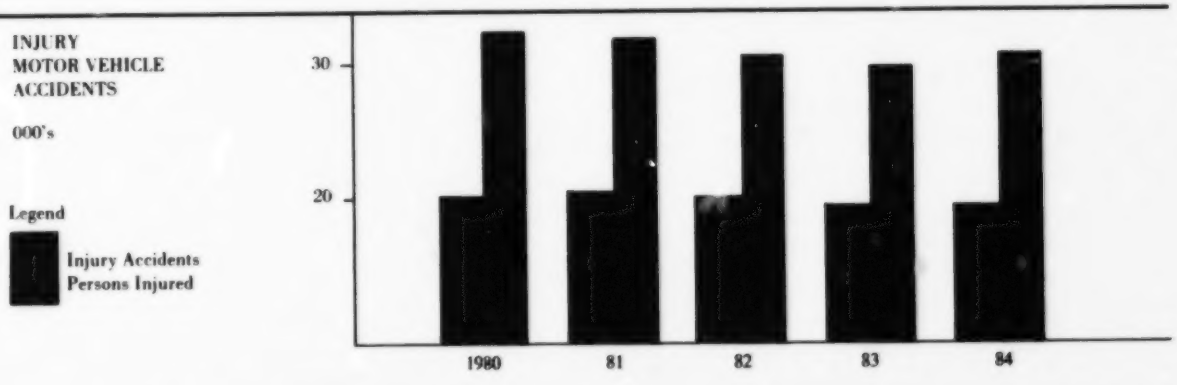
TOTAL
MOTOR VEHICLE
ACCIDENTS

000's

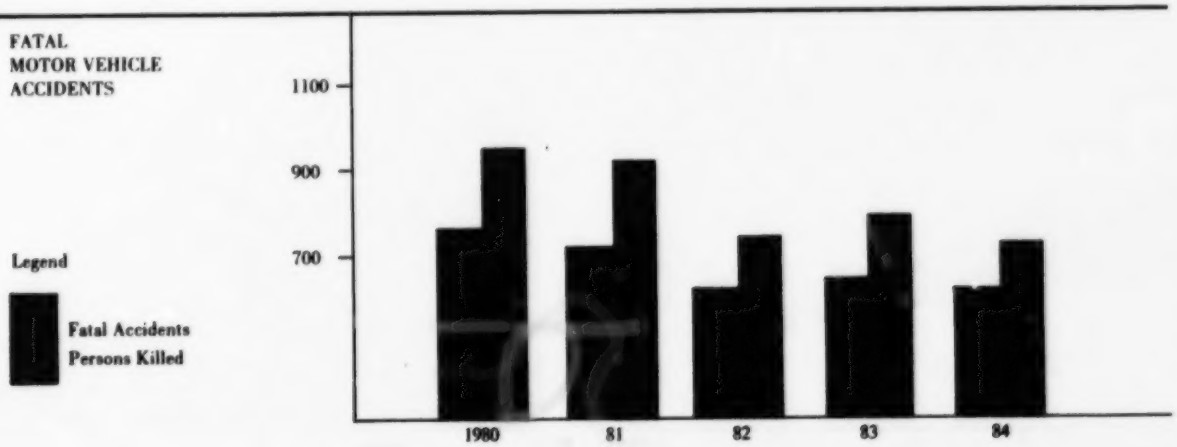


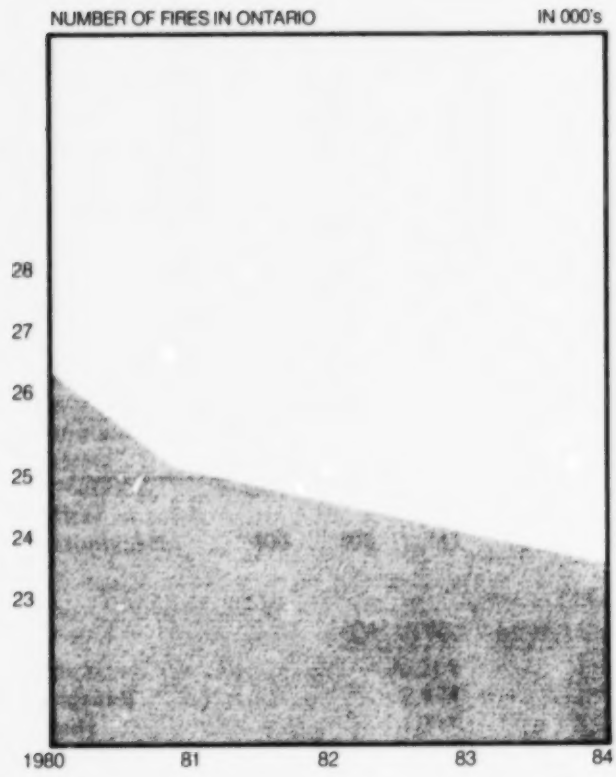
INJURY
MOTOR VEHICLE
ACCIDENTS

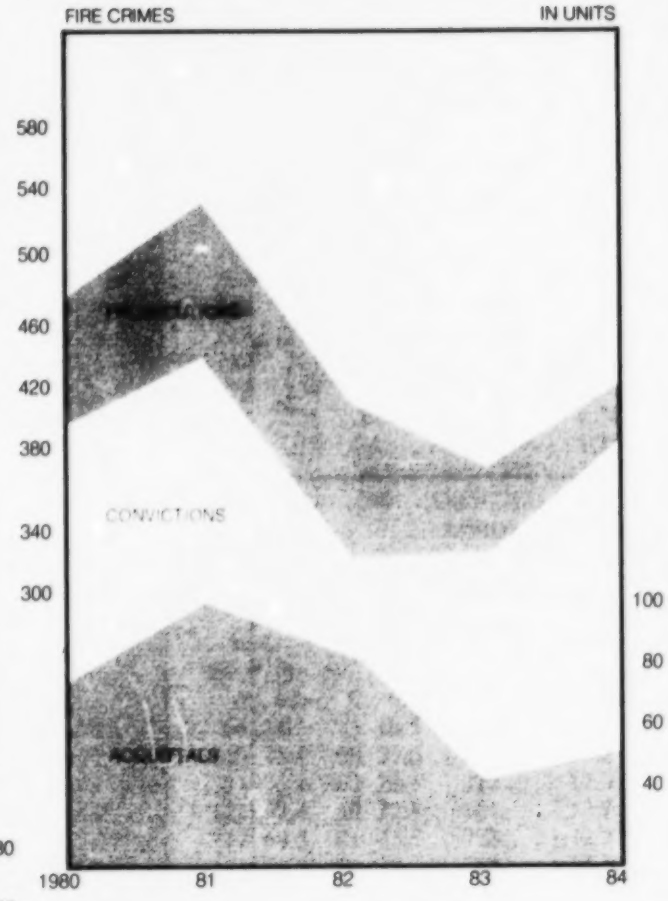
000's

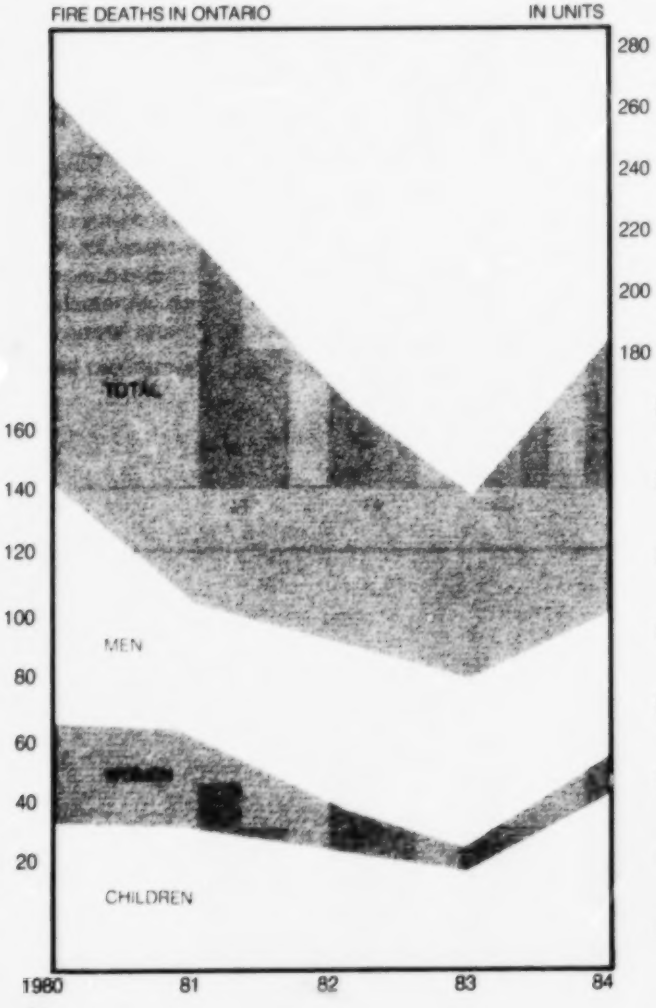


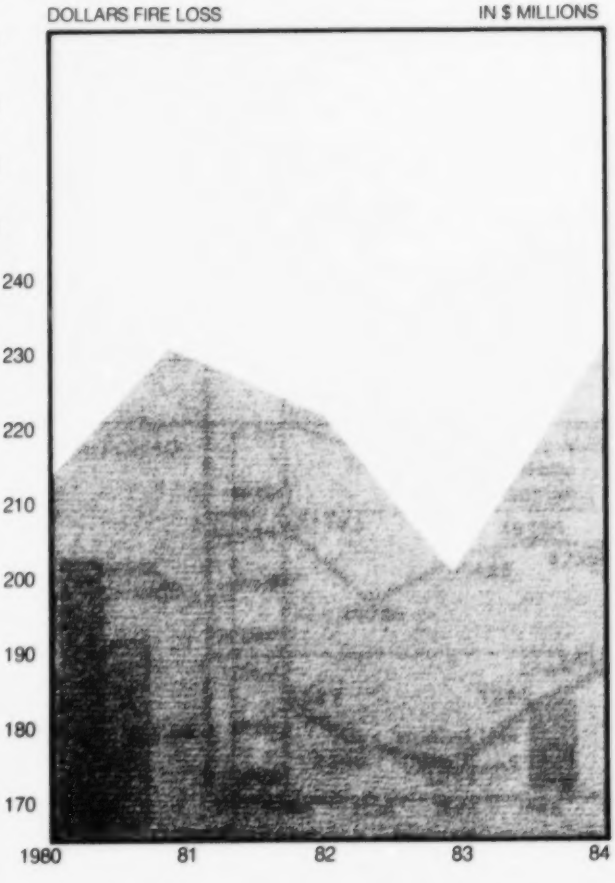
FATAL
MOTOR VEHICLE
ACCIDENTS



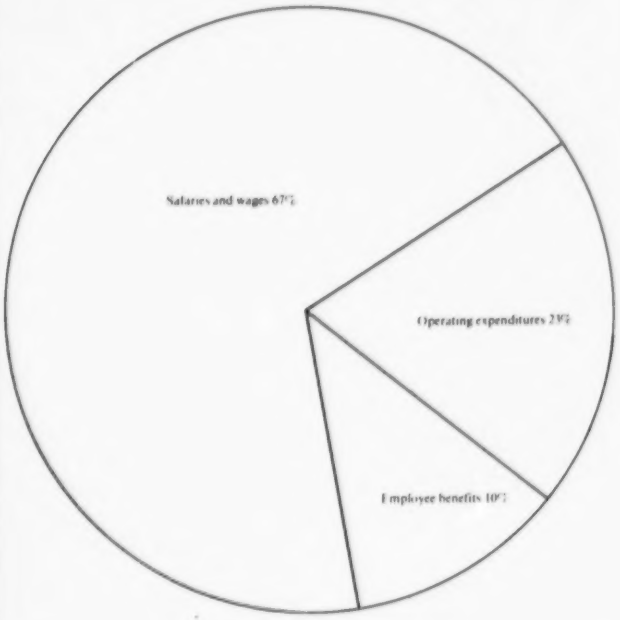

NUMBER OF FIRES IN ONTARIO
IN 000's
28
27
26
25
24
23
1980
81
82
83
84


FIRE CRIMES
IN UNITS
580
540
500
460
420
380
340
300
CONVICTIONS
100
80
60
40
1980
81
82
83
84


FIRE DEATHS IN ONTARIO
IN UNITS
280
260
240
220
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
TOTAL
MEN
CHILDREN
1980
81
82
83
84

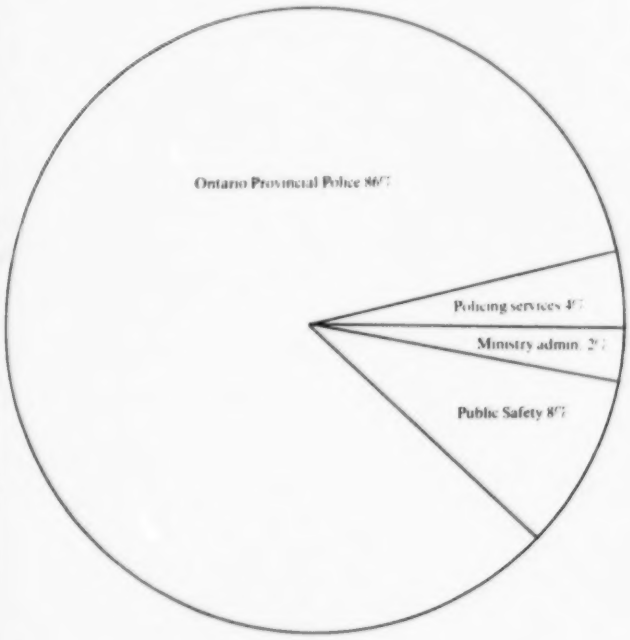

DOLLARS FIRE LOSS
IN $ MILLIONS
240
230
220
210
200
190
180
170
1980
81
82
83
84

Expenditure for 1984-85 fiscal year by standard account



Ministry of the Solicitor General 1984-85 Interim Actual Expenditures and Revenues by Program

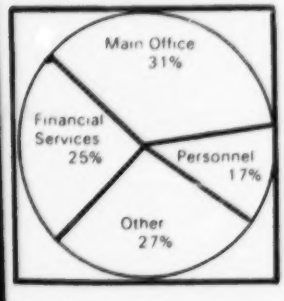
Program	Expenditures	Revenue
Ministry Administration	$ 7,393,300	$ 9,500
Public Safety	26,016,400	96,900
Policing Services	10,514,500	237,400
Ontario Provincial Police	265,551,400	9,404,600
Ministry Totals	$309,475,600	$9,748,400



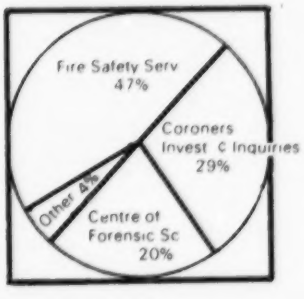
Expenditure by Ministry programs for 1984-85 fiscal year (as a percent of total Ministry expenditure)

...by activity:

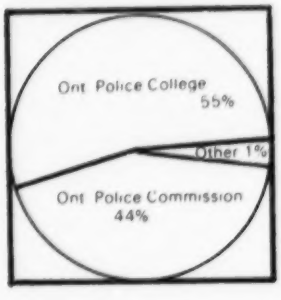
Ministry Admin.



Public Safety



Policing Services



O.P.P.